MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JULY 1982

Lebanon

PLO Position on Beirut Withdrawal — PLO leaders met in closed session to discuss the Beirut issue and agreed in principle on a military withdrawal from Beirut and on the departure of political leaders from Lebanon, Beirut radio reported on 2 July. However, the withdrawal will require at least 8 weeks to implement because while some PLO leaders will leave Lebanon immediately, the remaining leaders will stay for a period to complete all the necessary arrangements and discuss details directly with the Lebanese authorities and indirectly with the United States, the radio said. It also noted that the Lebanese Army is ready to implement its plan to take control of Beirut as soon as agreement is reached on the PLO's departure.

The previous day, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan again met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and discussions continued on how the PLO leaders and fighters are to leave Lebanon and where they are to go, according to Beirut radio reports. However, AFP quoted Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf as saying in an interview late on 30 June that there is no question of the Palestinian fighters leaving Lebanon because they might be massacred while passing through Israeli or Phalangist lines. The maximum concession the PLO is willing to make is to renegotiate with the Lebanese state the sort of Palestinian armed presence that would be allowed in the country, he said. In a 1 July press conference in Damascus, PLO Information Bureau Chief Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh likewise said the PLO rejects laying down its arms and announced that thousands of Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian fighters in Beirut are ready to turn every street and house into a graveyard for the invaders. Rabbuh said the United States and Israel have provided distorted accounts of the negotiations in Beirut and he also criticized Saudi Arabia for wanting to disarm the Palestinian Resistance. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio meanwhile announced that the PLO rejects all "U.S.-Zionist attempts of extortion and pressure under the threat of entering Beirut."

Voice of Lebanon radio and AFP reports indicated that the confusion over the PLO's position is related to disagreements within the PLO leadership, with rejectionists opposing 'Arafat both on the issue of withdrawing from Beirut and on the question of accepting Egypt's invitation to move the PLO headquarters to Cairo.

Israeli Position on Beirut -- Jerusalem is awaiting clarifications from U.S. envoy Philip Habib on the results of his talks in Beirut over the last 3 days, Jerusalem radio reported on 2 July. The radio added that no progress has been made during this time in the efforts to remove the "terrorists" from Lebanon by political means. At a meeting with U.S. envoy Morris Draper, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told him Israel is not giving Habib unlimited time to find a settlement, the radio reported earlier. Shamir warned that Israel is reaching the limit of its patience and will not agree to stalling in the negotiations.

The Jerusalem POST reported that Israeli officials were pleased that at his White House press conference President Ronald Reagan publicly endorsed Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's assertion that he had not promised the President Israel would stay out of Beirut. Meanwhile, MA'ARIV reported that Begin has again promised the Soviet Union that Israel will not damage its embassy in west Beirut.

In another development reported by MA'ARIV, Begin said in a reply message to Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Israel will not agree to the establishment of a PLO political framework in Beirut.

Arab League Ministerial Committee -- Following a Saudi invitation, Lebanese Front Military Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil arrived in At-Ta'if for talks with the Arab League ministerial committee on Lebanon, according to Voice of Lebanon and AFP reports. Noting that the Phalangist leader was due to discuss proposals for a Palestinian-Lebanese agreement on a continued Palestinian military and political presence in Lebanon, AFP reported earlier that the committee's proposals are: that the PLO maintain a military and information presence in Lebanon; that the military presence consist of units subordinate to the Lebanese Army; that the remaining PLO forces go to Jordan, Syria and Egypt subject to similar controls; and that the parties to the conflict in Lebanon guarantee not to harm Palestinian civilians. However, before leaving Beirut, Al-Jumayyil restated his opposition to the presence of any foreign forces in Lebanon, Jerusalem radio noted. Speaking to Christian journalists, he said the Phalangist Lebanese Forces would not assist an Israeli assault on west Beirut.

French, Egyptian Involvement; Israeli Reaction -- The French Government announced that two high-ranking diplomats are being sent to Beirut, Israel, Jordan and Syria to help seek a settlement to the Lebanese crisis, AFP reported. Senior Israeli officials responded to the news by saying that if the French want to play a role they will have to adopt an even-handed attitude, Jerusalem radio reported. The officials maintained that because of France's total backing for the PLO it is hard to see what they can achieve. The radio later reported that the Israeli ambassador to France protested to the French Government about its initiatives during the crisis and French support for the PLO.

Meanwhile, AFP reported that Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali wound up 2 days of talks with French leaders. Ghali said France and Egypt are investigating "various scenarios" aimed at warding off an attack on the PLO headquarters in Beirut. According to "the most reliable political sources in Cairo," Egypt has ruled out allowing the PLO command to come to Egypt but will stick to its previously declared stand of receiving a provisional government-in-exile, MENA reported.

In other developments, the Egyptian press carried commentary criticizing both Israel and the United States, MENA reported. The news agency cited an AL-AKHBAR criticism of the "deviationist" U.S. policy toward Israel which allows the latter to expand as far as it wants. AL-AHRAM asserted that Israel's policy in Lebanon violates the spirit of the Camp David agreement, which rejects the use of force to settle international differences, MENA reported. In a related development, Jerusalem radio reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received a message from his Israeli counterpart which complained about hostile statements by Egyptian officials and attacks in the press following Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Military Situation -- The Syrians have redeployed SAM's in the Al-Biqa' Valley and have also reinforced their positions with new artillery emplacements, according to Voice of Lebanon reports. Israeli planes overflew Beirut at dawn on 2 July, Jerusalem radio noted.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

It is natural that Iran will reject Iraq's proposal for the deployment of an international force on the Iran-Iraq border, a commentary by Tehran radio's Arabic service asserted. The radio also noted that an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that Iraq has withdrawn all its forces from Iran, saying the Iraqis still occupy important strategic areas inside Iran.

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by Baghdad radio warned that if the Iranians continue to shell Iraqi cities and installations, Iraq's retaliation will be "forceful and violent."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE MEETING CONTINUES

Meetings Resume

LD012308 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2200 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 2 Jul (SPA) -- The ministerial committee set up by the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference resumed its meetings at 0045 under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

The committee concluded its session at 0230 and will resume its meetings early tomorrow morning.

Bashir al-Jumayyil To Arrive

JN011740 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] About an hour ago we learned that Bashir al-Jumayyil, Lebanese Forces commander, is due to arrive in At-Ta'if in 2 hours, where the six-man committee formed by the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference is continuing its work.

Naturally, this sudden visit has aroused great interest in political circles in view of the current situation in Lebanon. The six-man committee formed by the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference to find a way out of the impasse in Lebanon and which began its work in At-Ta'if, continued its meetings today. The committee is studying a draft agreement on the political and military presence of the Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon. According to an informed source, this plan is the outcome of efforts exerted by Saudi Arabia in the past few days with the various Arab sides, especially the Lebanese and Palestinians.

It is due to the discussion of this draft agreement that Bashir al-Jumayyil is arriving in At-Ta'if tonight at the official invitation of Saudi Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal through the Saudi ambassador to Lebanon, 'Ali ash-Sha'ir. In this invitation, the Saudi minister expressed his desire and that of the six-man committee to consult with Bashir al-Jumayyil on all solutions proposed in discussions held by the committee. This was confirmed to us by Phalangist official Karim Baqraduni, who also said the Phalangist leader Bashir al-Jumayyil will talk with the committee and the Saudi foreign minister. King Fahd is also expected to receive Al-Jumayyil.

According to an informed source in At-Ta'if, the Saudi draft agreement between the Palestinians and Lebanese constitutes one of the bases of Arab efforts to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and to ensure respect for PLO rights.

According to an informed source, the Saudi draft seeks an honorable settlement of the question of the presence of the PLO in Lebanon through the maintenance of a limited number of Palestinian armed forces under the supervision of the Lebanese Army command.

We would like to point out that At-Ta'if, the summer capital of Saudi Arabia, is witnessing important activities and moves these days. King Husayn of Jordan, who had visited Moscow, paid a working visit. According to SPA, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev informed King Fahd of Moscow's desire to increase cooperation with Saudi Arabia. The Soviet leader expressed this desire in a message in which he congratulated King Fahd on his accession to the Saudi throne.

Al-Jumayyil Arrives

NC012019 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, July 1 (AFP) -- Bashir al-Jumayyil, head of the Lebanese Forces Christian militia, arrived here today for an Arab League restricted ministerial committee meeting on the Lebanese crisis, sources in Saudi Arabia's summer capital here reported.

Mr al-Jumayyil was met by top-ranking Saudi leaders as well as Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to Lebanon General 'Ali ash-Sha'ir when he landed from Beirut.

An informed source said Mr al-Jumayyil was due to discuss proposals to reach a Palestinian-Lebanese agreement on a continued Palestinian military and political presence in Lebanon. He will also be discussing how to guarantee Lebanese sovereignty in the country, the source added.

But in Beirut, Mr al-Jumayyil said before leaving for At-Ta'if that "anything that can get rid of both the Palestinian and Syrian presence in Lebanon is welcome." He added that we would refuse to abandon "a single inch of the national territory to anyone at all."

Israel had "its own aims" in Lebanon, he said, adding that he did not identify with "the Israeli war" there. But "no-one, not even the Lebanese Army, was able to halt terrorist (Palestinian) actions in the country," he said. "Israel is doing it and is losing less men than it forecast." He said he "refused the presence of foreign troops, even international ones, on Lebanese soil."

Al-Jumayyil Comments

NC020650 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] An informed source in Saudi Arabia has stated the purpose of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil's visit to At-Ta'if is to hold a series of discussions with Saudi officials in Riyadh on the various means that will ensure the signing of a Lebanese-Palestinian agreement that will govern the Palestinian military and political presence in Lebanon and guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil arrived in At-Ta'if at 2100 yesterday and was received at the airport by Saudi Ambassador [to Lebanon] Maj Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, who is now in Saudi Arabia. AFP reported that Saudi officials have to attempt to eliminate all reservations if they want their plan for the settlement of the question of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to succeed.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil had stated he rejects the presence of any foreign forces, including international forces, on Lebanese territory. In a statement he made in Beirut before leaving for Saudi Arabia, Shaykh al-Jumayyil explained the Lebanese can act on their own without any help from foreign military forces. He emphasized that the Israelis have their own objectives.

Al-Jumayyil Departs 2 July

NC020829 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] A report from At-Ta'if says Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, Lebanese Forces commander, has left Saudi Arabia on his way back to Lebanon following a lightning visit during which he met with high-ranking Saudi officials in response to an invitation from the Saudi foreign minister.

Lebanese-PLO Draft Agreement

NC011635 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Manama, July 1 (AFP) -- (?The) Arab League's restricted ministerial committee meeting in At-Ta'if Saudi Arabia, is studying a draft agreement between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestine Leberation Organisation (PLO) on Palestinian military and political presence in Lebanon, an informed source said here today.

The meeting opened last night. The restricted committee consists of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Algeria, Lebanon, the PLO, and the Arab League.

The draft, the source said, is the result of contacts by the Saudi Army with Palestinians and Lebanese. The agreement is meant to form a basis for Arab efforts to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and ensure respect to PLO rights. The agreement is reported to have four main points:

1) The PLO has the right to maintain a military and information presence in Lebanon.

2) The military presence would take the form of Palestine Liberation Army units subordinate to the Lebanese Army, which would control their activities.

3) The remainder of PLO forces would go to Jordan, Syria and Egypt. In each country the Palestinian units would be subordinated to the national military command.

4) The various parties in the Lebanon conflict would undertake not to inflict harm on Palestine civilians in Lebanon.

In At-Ta'if a Saudi source said that Bashir al-Jumayyil, head of the "Lebanese Forces" (Christian militia) would be arriving in At-Ta'if later today for talks with Saudi leaders on the possibility of a Palestinian presence in Lebanon and guarantee Lebanese sovereignty on its own territory. Mr al-Jumayyil was responding to an "urgent" invitation from the Saudi leaders, the source said.

Another informed source said that the participants in the restricted committee has put back their meeting, originally intended to open at 4 pm local, to 9 pm local, to allow the Saudi leaders to continue their contacts with different Lebanese factions. The results of Mr al-Jumayyil's meeting with Saudi leaders will be submitted to the restricted committee, the source said.

More on Draft Agreement

NC021055 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The six-member committee stemming from the Arab foreign ministers conference charged with finding a solution to the Lebanese crisis held a 1 and 1/2 hour meeting in At-Ta'if, this morning under Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

During its meeting, the committee studied a draft agreement between the Lebanese authorities and the PLO on the Palestinian political and military presence in Lebanon. The draft agreement covers the following four points:

1. The right of the PLO to maintain a military and information presence in Beirut.

2. The military presence takes the form of Palestinian Liberation Army units -- no less than two brigades [liwa'ayn] consisting of 800 to 1,000 men -- under the Lebanese military command which will determined where the Palestinian brigade [as heard] are to be stationed and its movement.

3. The rest of the PLO forces will go to Jordan, Syria and Egypt, and will be subjected to the military commands in these states.

4. The Lebanese parties will pledge not to harm the Palestinian civilians residing in Lebanon.

Statement Issued

LD020922 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0715 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 2 Jul (SPA) -- The six-member committee set up by the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference has issued a statement at the end of its meeting affirming the readiness of the Arab League states to defend the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and to support it in rebuilding the state institutions. At the same time, the committee affirmed its persistent support of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative; until the Palestinian Arab people achieve their natural legitimate rights to their homeland and to their own independent state.

The committee also decided to carry out direct contacts with the permanent members of the UN Security Council and has formed delegations for this purpose.

Here is the text of the statement, which was read by the Arab League secretary general:

The ministerial committee set up in Tunis on Saturday, 26 March [date as received] by the Arab League held a series of meetings in At-Ta'if. The committee elected His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, as its chairman.

The committee discussed the results of the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory and the siege imposed on Beirut.

The committee condemned the Israeli occupation, Israel's expansionist aims and its serious political designs on Lebanese sovereignty and on the Palestinian people.

The committee affirmed that all Arab states adhere to the Lebanese state's right to sovereignty over all Lebanese soil and to the need to assist Lebanon in ending the domination of the Israeli forces occupying Lebanese territory, besieging the capital and threatening to wipe out its inhabitants.

The committee also affirmed the need to assume the responsibility of helping to regulate future Lebanese-Palestinian relations in a manner ensuring Lebanon's sovereignty while the organization [the PLO] continues its struggle duties.

The committee affirms the readiness of the Arab League states to defend the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, the genuine Arab country, and to support it in rebuilding the state's institutions in a manner making it fully carry out its responsibilities.

At the same time, the committee asserts its perseverance in supporting the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and in guaranteeing the continuation of the liberation organization as a historic trust in the hands of all of our states until the struggling Palestinian people achieve their national rights to their homeland and to their own independent state.

(?And in accordance with) the mission entrusted to it by the Arab League council, the committee has decided to conduct direct contacts with the permanent members of the UN Security Council and has formed delegations for this purpose.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has stated that the six-man committee has decided to invite the Lebanese National Salvation Council to meet in order to appoint a representative to participate in the committee's work. Moreover, a similar invitation has been extended to the PLO. He pointed out that the committee set up by the Arab Foreign Ministers emergency meeting will meet again immediately after the Lebanese and Palestinian envoys arrive.

At the news conference held at the end of the final session, Klibi said the committee will immediately begin to contact all permanent members of the Security Council to learn the extent of these states' readiness to support justice and international law. The committee will reconvene to assess these contacts. In light of the results of these contacts, the committee will make a number of proposals to be submitted to the Arab League council, which has pointed out that it is still in session and is waiting for the committee to return with specific proposals in this respect.

Klibi explained that the six-man committee has formed delegations to contact all states with influence in the region and on the Middle East issue -- and chiefly the United States which, he pointed out, has special responsibilities in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Klibi said the committee will assess the results of these contacts with all the states concerned, particularly the United States, in preparation for the defining of an appropriate Arab stance.

As to the possibility of convening an Arab summit, Klibi said the Arab League council has entrusted the committee with a number of tasks, including the task of calling for an Arab summit if it considers this necessary and appropriate in order to defend Arab rights and assist Lebanon in confronting the Zionist invasion.

Replying to a question on the results of the ministerial committee's contacts with Bashir al-Jumayyil, Klibi said the talks with Al-Jumayyil were positive and he was interested in contributing toward the facilitation of the committee's task.

The Arab League secretary general explained that the committee agreed unanimously to invite Bashir al-Jumayyil to attend in view of the fact that the Palestinian delegation proposals were acceptable to all of the parties concerned with the exception of Al-Jumayyil.

On the other hand, Klibi affirmed that the committee has had positive results in the rapprochement of views between the Lebanese and Palestinian sides in finding a Lebanese-Palestinian agreement ensuring the Lebanese state's full sovereignty over all Lebanese territory in a manner ensuring the continuation of the action of struggle the PLO is carrying out.

Ministers Depart

LD021034 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 2 Jul (SPA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syria's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwait's minister of state for Cabinet affairs, left At-Ta'if this morning after participating in the meetings of the ministerial committee set up by the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference. The committee concluded its meetings this morning. They were seen off at the airport by Salim Sunbul, the Foreign Ministry's chief of royal protocol.

SALAH KHALAF SAYS PLO WILL NOT LEAVE LEBANON

NC012351 Paris AFP in English 2343 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, Jul 2 (AFP) -- Palestinian fighters will not withdraw from Lebanon because they might be massacred while pulling out a top Palestinian leader said in an interview last night.

Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], number two leader of Al-Fatah, the biggest Palestinian armed organization, told the Palestinian News Agency WAFA that the "maximum concession we are ready to make" is to renegotiate with the Lebanese state the sort of Palestinian armed presence that would be allowed in this country.

He reiterated the proposal of military disengagement, by having the Israeli army pull back ten kilometers (six miles) south of this capital and having a United Nations buffer force set up between the two sides.

"There is no question of the Palestinian combatants leave Lebanon, whether by ground, sea or air," Abu Iyad said, "because we are not sure of escaping from massacres while passing through the lines held by Israel and its allies, the Lebanese Christian militia."

HABASH ON PLO FORCES' WITHDRAWAL FROM BEIRUT

NC012202 Paris AFP in English 2150 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 1 (AFP) -- Hardline Palestinian leader George Habash denied in a French radio interview tonight that Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasir 'Arafat "has ever agreed to leave Beirut."

Mr Habash said Mr 'Arafat never brought up that subject in talks with officials of Mr Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), one of the armed groups federated in the PLO.

Mr Habash said in Israeli-besieged Beirut that this PFLP agreed with the PLO and Mr 'Arafat personally on three points:

1. The Israeli army should withdraw a certain number of kilometers (miles) from the Lebanese capital. The requested distance has not yet been decided on.

2. The PLO refuses to negotiate with Israel and the Americans. It will talk only with the Lebanese state and the Lebanese leftists.

3. "We will go back to our refugee camps with all our weapons."

Israel is demanding that the Palestinian forces surrender their heavy weapons and leave Lebanon. Meanwhile, informed Palestinian sources told an Agence France-Presse correspondent in Beirut that Mr Habash's PFLP, the Syrian-influenced As-Sa'iqah fighters, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), and even some top figures in Mr 'Arafat's Al-Fatah movement had opposed the idea of freezing Palestinian military activities in Lebanon.

But Mr 'Arafat had persuaded them to propose last week limiting the Palestinian military presence to a single battalion under control of the Lebanese Army. He argued that it was better to make such a [words indistinct] proposal, which the Israelis or Lebanese would probably then reject, the sources said. Israel has in fact rejected the idea of even that token battalion.

There also is a heated debate inside the PLO on whether to accept Egypt's invitation to move the PLO headquarters to Cairo. The PFLP and DFLP feared it would trap the PLO into backing future Egyptian cooperation with Israel of the Camp David type, the sources said.

A number of Palestinian leaders were bitter over the lack of strong support the PLO was getting from Syria and other Arab countries, yet considered these "bad allies" less dangerous to associate with than Egypt, viewed as an ally of Israel and the United States, the sources said. Some of these leaders were even suggesting that Mr 'Arafat was under Egyptian influence because of his early years in that country, the sources said.

PLO OFFICIAL ATTACKS SAUDI ARABIA, PRAISES USSR

JN011305 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Telephone dispatch by Louis Faris, Damascus correspondent, on 1 July -- recorded]

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and Information Bureau head, held a news conference in Damascus at noon today, during which he talked to Arab and foreign news media about recent developments in Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution's stand on the U.S. and Israeli conditions about the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon and Palestinian-Lebanese relations.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said: There is definite American and Israeli distortion of the negotiations taking place in Beirut and about the attitude of the resistance toward the proposals submitted to it. He announced that the resistance had asserted its rejection to lay down arms, and that priority should be given to Israel's withdrawal from the periphery of Beirut and the lifting of siege. Afterward, he said, the PLO will be ready to hold negotiations with the Lebanese Government on organizing the armed presence in and outside Beirut. He added that this is the stand the resistance emphasized toward all proposals concerning Beirut.

He announced that thousands of Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian fighters are present in Beirut and are ready to turn every street and every house into a graveyard for the invaders.

The Palestinian spokesman strongly reacted to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech of yesterday. He said the invasion of Lebanon is an American-Israeli invasion aimed at slaughtering the Palestinians, establishing a racist Maronite state and bringing Lebanon under American and Israeli hegemony. He described President Reagan as a butcher who supports the Begin-Sharon gang which exercised fascist and Nazi practices in Lebanon.

He very strongly attacked what he called the disgraceful Arab silence colluding with the aims of the invasion, holding those regimes he described as agent Arab regimes responsible for the failure of the Tunis conference. The only Arab state named by him was Saudi Arabia, which he said wants the resistance stripped of its weapons and subjugated to the Saudi will. Saudi Arabia, he said, also wants Syria to be weak so that it cannot confront the American schemes.

He declared war against U.S. political, oil and economic interests in the Arab world. He said: We men of the Palestinian Revolution no longer accept the continuation of the U.S. embassies flying their flags in Arab capitals. We also do not accept the continuation of Arab oil flowing into the American and Israeli veins. We have decided to deal with the defeatist and colluding Arabs in exactly the same way we deal with our enemies.

Moreover, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh announced that 2 days ago, and upon the instructions of the Palestinian leadership, he visited Moscow. He said Soviet officials affirmed to him Moscow's principled stand of firm support for the Palestinian Revolution forces as well as the Lebanese nationalist forces and Syria, adding that this firm support is being practically translated hour after hour.

After having warmly praised the Soviet stand, he said the Soviet officials stressed that they will continue to extend all forms of support for Syria in order to enable it to confront the American-Israeli scheme in all its coming stages.

OFFICIAL PREDICTS STEADFASTNESS FRONT'S COLLAPSE

GF011701 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 1 Jul 82 p 1

[By Khalil Baydun]

[Text] In a statement to AL-ANBA', a senior Steadfastness and Confrontation Front official has said it is very difficult for the front to return to the state of harmony that existed prior to the Zionist enemy's invasion of Lebanon.

The source, who declined to give his name, said the evident differences among the front's member countries on confronting the Israeli aggression were the beginning of the end of the front. Consequently, the front's collapse is certain.

Predicting the emergence of new Arab alliances in the near future, the official said: The present situation and developments will produce new circumstances under which such alliances will be formed. The shape of these alliances has not yet crystallized because it is linked to the results of these developments, particularly with regard to the solutions proposed for the crisis in the area and the parties that will participate in it.

AL-MAJALLAH ON POSSIBLE 'ARAFAT VISIT TO FRANCE

JN012024 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1952 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] London, 1 Jul (MENA) -- The magazine AL-MAJALLAH has said that following the invasion of Lebanon, French President Francois Mitterrand welcomes the idea of holding talks with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat provided they lead to real and practical progress in the peace process in the Middle East.

In its edition to be published on Saturday, AL-MAJALLAH says at the same time Mitterrand wants at least a hint from 'Arafat of the PLO's readiness to recognize Israel before he makes a final official decision on 'Arafat's visit.

ARAB LEAGUE COMMENTS ON EEC STATEMENT

LD011418 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tunis, 1 Jul (TAP) -- A statement issued by the Arab League Secretariat General says the EEC summit statement represents a step forward, because for the first time it refers to the PLO and its role in the realization of peace. Nevertheless, it does not constitute a practical reaction to the Israeli aggression which has shaken the world conscience with its brutality.

Arab public opinion expected the EEC summit to adopt the necessary sanctions against Israel, sanctions which alone can contribute to pressure to halt the aggression, especially since the EEC countries did not hesitate recently to resort to this principle with regard to an issue which was less dangerous to world peace and security.

We must point out that placing Israeli withdrawal from the position it has occupied around Beirut on the same level as removing the Palestinian forces from Beirut is unjust because it represents equality between aggressor and victim. There is no doubt that the second article of the statement, linking withdrawal of the aggressor Israeli forces from Lebanon and measures connected with the Lebanese authority, will provide justification for Israel to evade implementation of the Security Council resolutions.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE FROM KIL IL-SONG

NC020631 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a message of support and solidarity from DPRK President Comrade Kim Il-song. The message said the armed aggression by the Zionist aggressors against Lebanon and all the Palestinian positions was instigated by U.S. imperialism. Kim Il-song has called for stopping all the crimes being committed by the Zionist invaders against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and for the unconditional withdrawal of the invasion forces from Lebanon. He said the DPRK people appreciate the valiant struggle of the Palestinian people to obtain their independence and regain all their rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also received a batch of cables of support and solidarity whose senders stressed their stand on the side of the Palestinian and Lebanese people in their legendary stand in the face of the Zionist campaign against Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution.

Abu 'Ammar received a cable from Comrade Santiago Carrillo, Spanish Communist Party secretary general, in which he expressed, in the name of all the members of his party, his support and backing of the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian and Lebanese people in the face of the new Nazis -- Israel. He concluded his cable by expressing his support for and stand on the side of the Palestinian people and for the just cause they are heorically defending. He said: We condemn those who so cowardly abandoned the Palestinian people.

Abu 'Ammar received a cable from Soviet writers and intellectuals meeting in their office in Moscow. They expressed their high appreciation of the extraordinary heroic steadfastness of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Amal movement in their stand in the face of the treacherous Zionist onslaught.

OMAN

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS WITH PDRY IN KUWAIT

GF011351 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] An Omani delegation left the sultanate for Kuwait today to negotiate with a PDRY delegation on improving bilateral relations.

The delegation is led by Ambassador Musallam ibn 'Ali Al Bu Sa'id, head of the Foreign Ministry's Arab Affairs Department.

The delegation was seen off by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Uthman, Kuwaiti ambassador to Oman, and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

The talks are being held as a result of the mediation efforts made by the UAE and the Kuwaiti foreign minister at the GCC's request.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING FAHD RECEIVES SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD012026 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at his office in At-Ta'if this evening. It is known that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is here to attend the meetings of the six-man ministerial committee formed by the emergency conference of the Arab foreign ministers, which is currently meeting in At-Ta'if.

KING FAHD RECEIVES BREZHNEV CONGRATULATIONS

GF012017 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 1 Jul 82

["Text" of message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz]

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Please accept my congratulations on your accession as king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I hope you will be confident we in the Soviet Union take steps in the direction of improving cooperation between our two countries to serve the interests of the Soviet and Saudi peoples, and that the establishment of a just and solid peace in the Middle East will be met with understanding.

[Signed] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES DPRK, OTHER ENVOYS

EA011636 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Council of Ministers, received Brother Sharif (Sisban), ambassador for the Democratic Republic of Algeria in Aden, in his office at the Presidium's Secretariat.

During the meeting a review took place of the current Arab situation, in particular the Zionist invasion of Lebanon against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the aims of the Zionist enemy and United States. Contacts and efforts being made by Democratic Yemen and Algeria to reinforce the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and create a unified Arab stand against the Zionist and imperialist challenges were also discussed.

The brother secretary general also received Brother Muhammad Sabri, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine representative, who briefed him on the latest developments in the Lebanese arena and the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hailed the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, stressing Democratic Yemen's fullest support for them.

Later, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met with Comrade Yang Chae-Tok, DPRK ambassador in Aden. They discussed cooperative bilateral relations and ways of developing them and a number of issues of common interest.

SOURCES SAY PLO MILITARY COMMAND WILL NOT COME

NC012152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) -- The [Paris-based] Arabic weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL speaks today of a plan including several points that provide among other things that no more than two PLO battalions will remain in Lebanon, that the remaining forces will be moved to Jordan, Syria and Egypt and that the national military commands will follow these forces to the states where they will be stationed.

The MENA political editor has learned from the most reliable political sources in Cairo that the arrival of the PLO Command or any other Palestinian in Egypt is absolutely out of the question. The editor has further learned that contrary to these rumors, Egypt adheres to its declared stand -- the possibility of receiving a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile following the announcement of its formation.

This government would enter the international arena as a legitimate political force capable of expressing the aspirations of the Palestinian people and of defending their rights.

GHALI SAYS HAIG KNEW OF ISRAELI INVASION

JN011915 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Dispatch by Huda Tawfiq, Monte Carlo Radio correspondent in Cairo -- recorded]

[Text] In a statement today, Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, revealed the dimensions of Egypt's contacts with France and the United States and said there is an attempt to tackle the Lebanese problem within a new international framework that might also be used to deal with the Palestinian problem. He said through coordination with France, which has been involved in the Lebanese crisis, we can build present and future cooperation to find a solution to this crisis.

President Reagan said at his press conference that the United States did not have prior knowledge of the invasion. However, Ghali said Haig knew about the invasion. He said the blunder that destroyed Haig was allowing the Israeli military machine to take control of events in the Middle East. This was to achieve Israeli aims. Butrus Ghali added that Haig's aim was to enlist Israeli support for him in the next presidential election. According to Ghali, Haig made a deal but failed.

Ghali said Egypt's efforts are aimed at weakening the Israeli-U.S. alliance through facing the temporary strategic agreement between the two generals -- Haig and Sharon. Ghali added that the mentality of the two generals made them choose the military solution.

These remarks came in a statement published today in the Cairo magazine AL-MUSAWWAR.

'ALI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SHAMIR ON LEBANON

JN011515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received a message today from Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Shamir told him in the message that the Israelis intend to withdraw completely from Lebanon and that the news media are exaggerating losses in Lebanon.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added: Shamir also said in the message that the Israelis are concentrating as much as possible on military targets and that the presence of the [Palestinian] Resistance in residential areas was the cause for the increase in civilian and material losses.

Shamir expressed Israel's desire to settle the west Beirut issue by nonmilitary means.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said he is drafting a reply to the message from the Israeli foreign minister.

The Israeli charge d'affaires in Cairo, Mr (Lubek), went to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry at noon today and conveyed the message to Counselor Muhammad 'Asim, director of Kamal Hasan 'Ali's office.

GHALI MEETS WITH UK'S PYM IN PARIS 1 JULY

JN012012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 1 Jul (MENA) -- Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met here today with Francis Pym, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. The meeting took place at the British ambassador's residence. The meeting, which lasted 45 minutes, was attended by Samir Safwat, Egypt's ambassador in Paris; Sa'd al-Fararji, minister plenipotentiary and chief of Dr Ghali's office; and the British ambassador in Paris. MENA has learned that during the meeting Pym reiterated his country's support for Egypt's efforts on the Lebanese crisis and voiced his country's desire to know about Egypt's views on the situation before it makes any moves. He expressed his country's desire to know about the efforts Egypt has exerted since the beginning of the crisis, particularly the latest contacts made in Paris.

MENA has also learned that Butrus Ghali thanked Pym for the EEC statement that stressed the right of self-determination for the Palestinians and the need for cooperation with the PLO. Egypt, he said, appreciates this statement, which is a positive action by the EEC. Ghali asserted that the statement should have been accompanied by followup efforts and implementation, pointing out that it should have been followed up at the United Nations and the Security Council and through bilateral contacts between Britain and the United States. MENA has learned that Pym promised Ghali that Britain will exert its utmost in this regard in view of its close relations with the United States, its EEC membership and its permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

'ALI MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR ON LEBANON

JN011536 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met today with the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, who briefed him on the results of the contacts being made by U.S. envoy Philip Habib and the nine points forming the framework of negotiations between the U.S. envoy and Lebanese authorities.

The U.S. ambassador affirmed that the United States is continuing its efforts to maintain the cease-fire in order to reach a nonmilitary solution. Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed Egypt's position, which is based on preserving Lebanon's sovereignty and the Palestinian Resistance and achieving Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

MUHYI AD-DIN RECEIVES PLO OFFICIALS 1 JULY

JN011620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received PLO members Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani and Sa'id Kamal in his office today.

MUBARAK SENDS MESSAGE ON NDP ANNIVERSARY

JN011616 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has sent a message to members of the National Democratic Party [NDP] on the party's fourth anniversary.

The message says that on this historic day, the 10th of the blessed month of Ramadan, the NDP was born and our armed forces crossed the Suez Canal, raising the flag of Egypt and the whole Arab nation, to regain Egyptian and Arab territory and dignity.

In his message the president notes that the party's annivesary takes place for the first time in the absence of its founder, commander and leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, who lived for the sake of peace and was martyred for the sake of principles.

The president said the party's 4th year was full of activities and achievements, the most brilliant of which was 25 April, the day Egypt regained its national soil and raised its flag high on every inch of its sacred land.

President Mubarak explained that the NDP has duties and responsibilities that include upholding the principles of the July 1952 and May 1971 revolutions, leading the masses toward achieving their objectives and aspirations through social justice, national unity and comprehensive peace and setting the example of austerity and sacrifice in the service of the masses.

ISRAELI, U.S. STANDS ON PALESTINIANS SCORED

NC020002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2248 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) -- In their Friday editions, the three Cairo dailies comment on Israel's extremist and obdurate stand, which seeks by all means to destroy Palestinian forces in west Beirut, or at least force them out of Lebanon and disarm them.

The dailies criticize this Israeli behavior, which is void of reason and contrary to the logic of history and the lessons of the past. They point out that the Israelis should have at least learned from the history of the Jews, who were subjected to a war of annihilation by the Nazis, that this war did not destroy the Jewish people, who still exist. The papers ask: Will Israel learn a lesson from this?

AL-AHRAM says: The world is now concerned with saving the body of the Palestinian Resistance more than it is concerned with saving its cause. It is obvious that Israel has lately been able to reduce this case to a mere determination of the fate of some Palestinian leaders -- whether they will stay in Beirut or leave.

The paper asks: Will this illusion last long? AL-AHRAM continues: If the Palestinian Resistance risks fighting to the last of its men and not of the Lebanese people, will this mean that the Palestinian side will completely refrain from the military struggle in the future?

Answering its question, the paper says: If this were true for the present or for several more years, what would happen after 1 or 2 decades, when Palestinian infants had grown with permanently scarred psyches? Isn't this what the Jews have experienced?

In answering its questions, AL-AHRAM stresses that even if the resistance agrees to leave Lebanon, the military struggle will continue to attain the legitimate rights of the land, homeland and state.

It adds: Even if the present leadership were to go or step down, who can guarantee that the military spirit will not be resurrected even if after some time?

In conclusion, AL-AHRAM says: The only option, regardless of the temporary settlement of the current military conflict, is to enable the Palestinians to attain their rights and to treat them as a people who have rights to sovereignty.

AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses the failure of the policy of force in resolving the Middle East problem, which began more than 30 years ago when Israel was established as a foreign body in the region.

The paper points out that history has proved that some major forces have taken good care of this foreign body so it may prove itself a guardian of these forces' interests in the area. This has resulted in drowning the area in endless wars, the must recent of which is the war in Lebanon.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says Israel wants to uproot the Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon through violence. It asserts that the policy Israel has adopted conflicts with the spirit of the Camp David agreement, which rejects the use of force of the threat of its use to settle international differences.

In conclusion, the paper warns of the danger of the adoption of a stand by a major state supporting Israel's antipeace policy of violence.

AL-AKHBAR expresses its regret that the U.S. stand is still distant from Lebanon and allied with the aggressive side. The paper points to the statements U.S. President Reagan made at dawn yesterday in which he explained that the most important thing in the crisis is to put an end to all acts of terrorism against Israel and that it is necessary that the Palestinian and Syrian forces leave Lebanon.

The paper asks President Reagan to explain where the Palestinian people, whom he demands leave Lebanon, will go? They are a people, it says, the American civilization has displaced and that the Zionist culture has deprived of their human rights.

AL-AKHBAR criticizes the deviationist U.S. policy toward Israel, saying the U.S. administration continues to support the Israeli invasion. The paper goes on: The United States has, capitulated to Israel to enable it to expand as far as it wants and to dominate the entire Arab front.

The paper points out that this endangers the United States itself and undermines its vital interests in the area, a matter that threatens a catastrophe, as President Husni Mubarak has said.

In conclusion, AL-AKHBAR says: The United States is wrong if it believes a group of Arab rulers might go along with it to stay in power. The United States must understand that the era of the rulers and worshippers of positions has gone forever and that the Arab people are waging a revolution to possess their wealth and take charge of their affairs in confronting Zionism, which wants to devour their countries.

CAIRO PRESS VIEWS EEC, U.S. POSITIONS ON LEBANON

NC302352 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2237 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA) -- In commentaries to be published in tomorrow's editions, AL-AKHBAR and AL-AHRAM discuss the EEC statement which asked Israel to stop its aggressive operations in Lebanon and to withdraw its forces immediately. However, they do not consider the statement as the ultimate solution -- they ask for a more effective way to stop the Israeli aggression.

The two papers say the Egyptian move has played a role in the issuance of that statement. Egypt has explained the danger of the situation and the need for an EEC role to solve the crisis and convince Israel not to continue implementing its aggressive operation against the Palestinians. It is this move that has convinced the U.S. administration to return to the policy of reason.

In its commentary, AL-AKHBAR criticizes the U.S. stance, saying the United States will realize that it was hurt itself by following this biased foreign policy and that it has exposed its vital interests with the Arabs to danger for the sake of pleasing Israel -- in return for nothing.

The paper mentions the resumption of relations and exchange of interests between the Arabs on the one hand and France, England and the rest of the Western industrialized states on the other at their previous level, which will lead the United States to feel isolated in the Middle East and, thus, to return to its sound realization that its interests are with the Arabs and not with Israel.

In conclusion, the commentary pleads with the Arabs to stop being negative, to follow their conscience, to feel their own duty and to adopt a positive stance for the sake of Lebanon and Palestine.

In its commentary, AL-AHRAM affirms that the EEC statement which was issued after the efforts exerted particularly by Egypt and France to contain the situation is clear regarding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, even though it is vague and general regarding the Palestinian issue. The commentary says there must be a clearer and more decisive European role in this regard.

The paper explains that the EEC statement conveys, in addition to its denunciation of Israel and its demand for withdrawal from Lebanon, new features which connect this withdrawal to the principles of a peaceful solution, such as the participation of the PLO, which Israel is trying to liquidate at the military, political and popular levels, in the negotiations for implementing a peaceful and lasting settlement in the region. This is alluded to in the call for an implicit, mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel, in spite of the fact that this call was marred by a certain vagueness.

The paper adds that among these features, moreover, is the connection between the required Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and some EEC measures which are not viewed as punishment but, rather, as motivation to accelerate the withdrawal, such as the halting of the signing of the financial protocol with Israel and the cancellation of the meeting of the cooperation council.

The paper adds that among other features is the attempt to enable the Lebanese authority to have the upper hand in conducting all Lebanese affairs, indicating that this is a goal which could also be adopted with regard to the Palestinian authority in accordance with the agreed principles in the international covenants and agreements. Perhaps this is the real key to peace.

AL-AKHBAR CALLS HAIG 'ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER'

PM300901 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 28 Jun 82 p 12

[Mustafa Amin column: "An Idea"]

[Text] General Haig was not the U.S. secretary of state. He was Israel's foreign minister in Washington, defending Israeli interests more than U.S. interests. It has now been confirmed that he know about the Israeli army's preparations for the invasion of Lebanon. The only thing he did not know was the exact timing of the invasion.

When President Reagan was getting ready for his European trip and his meetings with Western leaders, his men thought this trip would grip the world and capture the international headlines and the attention of the world's radio and television networks. Begin chose the same time to invade Lebanon and crush the Palestinian people. The news of the massacre relegated the news of the President's trip to the league of low-level news such as bus pickpockets. So, the President's trip, on which he had pinned high hopes, lost its importance.

Alexander Haig did not care about U.S. interests. He was concerned about his own interests. He still dreams of succeeding Reagan as president. He had this ambition even before Reagan was elected. He believed that if he sided with Zionism now, Zionism would side with him during the 1984 presidential elections. As soon as he became secretary of state he began promoting his own interests by establishing contacts with influential circles, especially the Zionist lobby. During his trip to the Middle East many people felt that he was thinking Hebrew, not American. On his way home he spoke to reporters on the plane and attacked Egypt for refusing th become a U.S. puppet, and he attacked world leaders. The ensuing uproar made him deny these statements, although it is certain that he did use these very words.

Haig's stance on the Lebanese crisis undermined the U.S. image throughout the world and destroyed all the efforts made by Presidents Ford, Carter and Reagan to improve the U.S. image in the world. The policy of "force" is not good enough because it is a force to help the murderer bury the victim, a force of veto to prevent the Security Council from condemning an aggression committed by a UN member state, a force to trample the UN Charter and human rights, a force of repression, not of wise and reasonable people.

The Zionists in the United States will fight the confirmation of Shultz in the Senate. They will try to bring pressure to bear on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and have it reject the nomination, because the Zionists want the United States to be subservient to Israel and they want the U.S. secretary of state to be their own man, one they can manipulate and put in their pockets, a man who would obey their orders and fear their threats. They want another Kissinger who would embrace the Arabs only in order to stick the daggers in their backs, and who would give the Arabs smiles and the Israelis tanks and aircraft.

The entire world is now watching Reagan and Congress hoping that Israel will not invade Washington as it had invaded Beirut. It would be an attempt to invade two capitals in one month.

NAVY, COASTAL DEFENSE COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

JN011210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) -- The naval forces and coastal defense commander has said the process of developing and modernizing the Iraqi Navy is proceeding as scheduled in an organized and satisfactory manner.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH on Navy Day, the commander said that before the war Iraq negotiated with international shipping companies for the best, most developed and modern technological equipment Iraq could obtain. He asserted that the war has not stopped work and planning in this regard, but it has prompted the command to expedite this process in expectation of any new developments in the war with the Iranian enemy.

The naval forces and coastal defense commander pointed out that despite its brief history and small size, the Iraqi Navy managed to inflict very large losses on the enemy and prevented it from thinking of attacking our waters and coastal areas after the naval battle waged at the end of October 1980.

He said the Iraqi Navy sank three enemy missile cruisers of the Combattante type, which is presently considered one of the most sophisticated types of missile cruisers. The Iraqi Navy also sank an enemy frigate worth about 120 million pounds sterling. He stressed that Iraq's losses in naval battles with the Iranian enemy were very small when compared with the enemy naval losses, which forced it to withdraw from Iraqi coastal waters.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 760

JN011758 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Communique No 760 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

As our forces completed their withdrawal from Iranian territory as scheduled in implementation of the speech delivered by President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, on 20 June 1982, and the Revolution Command Council decision issued on 10 June 1982 stipulating that a cease-fire would be observed and that our forces would not carry out any land, air or sea operations against Iranian forces, the Iranian enemy is still committing aggression against our country. Last night and today, the enemy shelled our units forcing them to respond and silence enemy guns.

Our sacrifices: two soldiers were martyred and one vehicle was damaged.

This morning, the enemy shelled civilian sectors and vital installations in Basra and Panjwin resulting in some damage. We warn the Iranian enemy that if it repeats its shelling of our cities and vital installations, our retaliation will be forceful and violent.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 July 1982

PLO REPORTEDLY AGREES ON WITHDRAWAL FROM BEIRUT

NC020720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] PLO leaders have met in a long closed session during which they assessed the situation in Beirut and the possibilities open to them following the well-known developments. The leaders also discussed all the proposed formulas for resolving the Beirut issue, beginning with the withdrawal of the [Palestinian] Resistance -- command and base -- from Lebanon.

Informed sources have stated that the PLO has agreed in principle on a military withdrawal from Beirut and on the departure of the political leaders from Lebanon, explaining, however, that this requires a period of not less than 8 weeks and, in the event an agreement is reached on this, some resistance leaders will leave Lebanon immediately while the remaining leaders will remain for an appropriate period to complete all the necessary arrangements and discuss the details with both the Lebanese and the U.S. sides through the Lebanese authorities and political [word indistinct].

In this regard, the question remains as to where the resistance leaders are to go and by what means of transport. Some sources believe that these details have been decided but have not been announced for considerations related to the rules of negotiations.

VOL on PLO Departure

NC011728 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] In a meeting with reporters this afternoon, [former Prime Minister] Sa'ib Salam said: We are on the way to success. This is because the [Palestinian] Resistance leaders have decided to depart Lebanon. However, the details, which must now be tackled, are: When, where and how?

The resistance command convened a meeting at noon today, which was still in progress when this report was being prepared. It has been mentioned that [PLO Chairman] 'Arafat announced at this meeting that the command has decided to leave Lebanon but that the rejectionist front still insists on a confrontation.

SOURCES SAY ARMY PREPARED TO CONTROL BEIRUT

NC020741 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] On the military level, Lebanese military sources have stated that the Army command has worked out a plan whereby the Lebanese Army will control Beirut without anyone else participating. The plan reflects a clear view for making Beirut a secure city under the sole control of the legitimate authorities in order to rescue the city from the danger threatening it.

These sources have emphasized that the time of liaison, coordination and joint committees is over as far as the army is concerned. The army will have one responsibility, and the conclusion of agreements with anyone or permitting the presence of barracks in areas under its control will be out of the question.

These sources said the Army has sufficient men and materiel to enable it to implement the plan drawn up as soon as an agreement is reached on the departure of the [Palestinian] Resistance. The concerned quarters and the United States have been informed that the army is ready to undertake any new task.

BEIRUT RADIO VIEWS PROPOSALS FOR WITHDRAWAL

NC011744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Nothing official has transpired in the past few hours on the results of the negotiations being held between the Palestinians and the Lebanese for achieving peace in west Beirut. However, if the principle of the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut has become a matter of fact, the decision on the departure of the leaders is not known for sure.

The big question remaining is the probable host state or states. The reports affirm that the United States has accepted a symbolic political Palestinian presence in Lebanon as well as a limited military presence, under the direct supervision of the Lebanese Army, in northern Lebanon. However, negotiations are still at a stage that does not make it possible to say that the factors of the solution have become clear and well-defined.

What the Palestinians are primarily looking for is a guarantee of their political existence -- to maintain a political presence in Lebanon -- commensurate with the presence of a regular Palestinian battalion under the supervision of the Lebanese Army.

In At-Ta'if, it has been learned from an informed source that the ministerial committee of the Arab League, charged with finding a solution to the Lebanese crisis and which opened its deliberations yesterday, is still continuing its efforts today to discuss a Lebanese-Palestinian draft agreement introduced by Saudi Arabia. The same source in the Saudi summer capital [At-Ta'if] explained that this draft guarantees that an honorable solution to the presence of the PLO in Lebanon will be reached -- by suggesting the presence of a limited number of regular Palestinian soldiers under the command of the Lebanese Army.

AFP has reported that Minister Joseph Abu Khatir said President Ilyas Sarkis asked for time to consider the Saudi suggestions.

It is worth noting that yesterday reports indicated that among the suggestions introduced to resolve the Beirut problem was the departure of the Palestinian fighters on board U.S. ships flying Palestinian flags.

IRANIAN ENVOY MEETS PLO, LEFTIST OFFICIALS

LD011958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Following the adoption of a righteous position by the Islamic Republic of Iran vis-a-vis the vast aggression of the Zionist regime on Lebanon and following the announcement by the Islamic Republic of Iran of its readiness to participate in the battle against the Zionists and to confront the American plot, an important meeting was held at the residence of the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut last night. Representatives of the Palestinian Resistance, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Amal movement were present in this meeting. Our correspondent has sent a report in this connection to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording] Within the framework of the move by the Islamic Republic of Iran to confront the American plot and the Zionist aggression in Lebanon, an important meeting was held last night in the presence of responsible authorities and representaives of the Palestinian Resistance, representatives of Lebanon's Nationalist Movement and the Amal movement. The meeting was held at the residence of the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut.

This meeting, held after the evening meal of Ramadan, was attended by: Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], from the Al-Fatah organization; several representatives from the People's Front and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; some representatives from other groups of the Nationalist Movement; (Khalid Abu Dari), the head of the Amal movement Command Council; and several representatives from some Islamic associations and groups.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Fakhr Rowhani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, clarified Iran's position and stressed the need to resist conspiracies by America and Zionism. The participants at this meeting unanimously emphasized that at this stage Iran should dispatch its forces via the land route, that is, through Iraq, to Syria and Lebanon. On this route Iran should remove the Zionist and American regime of Saddam at-Tikriti. This way a fatal blow will be inflicted on American interests in the region. Then America and the Zionist regime will be forced to reduce their military pressure on Lebanon and the Palestine Resistance.

At the end of this meeting, the participants sent a message to Imam Khomeyni, via the Iranian Embassy. [end recording]

AL-WAZZAN MEETS WITH PALESTINIAN LEADERS 1 JULY

NC012237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] As part of the current discussions, a meeting was held tonight which included Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Ministers Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban and Marwan Hamadah, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, [Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine] Nayif Hawatimah, [Fatah Central Committee member] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and [PLO adviser] Hani al-Hasan.

Comments on Efforts

NC011844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Following a plenary meeting held in the house of the president of the republic in Al-Yarzi, Prime Minister al-Wazzan elucidated that the remedial process now centers on ensuring an accord on certain principles which will serve as the basis for a solution. Consequently, the prime minister considers it hitherto impossible to speak of practical and feasible steps.

Other quarters, in turn, have explained that the government and the U.S. envoy have not deliberated on any specific Palestinian withdrawal plan. All that exists can be called Palestinian ideas about principles and bases for regulating the relations between Lebanon and the PLO. The Palestinian Command is trying to gain time in the hope that developments will favor deferment of decisions for the longest possible period, particularly now that President Reagan has spoken of an overall solution of the Palestinian issue within the framework of the Camp David agreements and that French diplomacy has moved in the direction of Lebanon, Israel, Syria and Jordan, out of the desire to find a political solution for the Lebanese crisis.

Accuses U.S. of 'Retreat'

GF011153 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0950 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Jul (WAKH) -- Shafiq al-Wazzan, the outgoing Lebanese prime minister, has accused the "U.S. side" of retreating in the negotiations. However, he said: "we are now in a better position and a political solution on Beirut seems closer now than at any other time before."

In a statement in today's issue of the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, he said: "A political solution, but not the general political solution, is now being concentrated on Beirut; all treatment is now concentrated on the situation in Beirut."

On what U.S. State Department spokesman Fischer said during the past 3 days to the effect that the goals of the U.S. Government in Beirut are the same goals of the Lebanese Government, Al-Wazzan said: "What concerns us is that our country is occupied and we have an Israeli enemy trying to impose some conditions, including forcing out the armed Palestinians, before it will stop attacking, shelling and devastating Beirut in the same way it did in Sidon. Meanwhile, Lebanon has been continuously consulting with its Palestinian brothers to arrange the situation through the military action they are carrying out to avoid any harm or injury to Lebanon; that is why Lebanon has been continuously calling for restoration of its complete sovereignty." Al-Wazzan said: "If these demands converge is some way or another with what the U.S. spokesman says, we are not concerned with what Fischer says, but we are concerned with our demands."

Al-Wazzan affirmed that he holds to his stand on the resignation which he submitted to President Sarkis, although various Islamic committees and groups asked him to change his mind. He said: "I am forced to do tasks which cannot wait. The pressing needs are now counted by time and I don't allow myself to stay at home refusing to carry out my duties at a time when my country is in danger and my capital might be swept and shelled. This drives me to carry out my duties. As for my resignation, it is still at the president's disposal."

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA 1 JULY

NC011729 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] [Lebanese Forces Commander] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil left Beirut this afternoon for Saudi Arabia at the official invitation of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Shaykh Bashir left on board a special Saudi plane.

Shaykh Bashir received the invitation yesterday, Wednesday. The invitation says: Your Excellency Brother Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil: Proceeding from everyone's concern to find a rapid and honorable way out of the present crisis in Lebanon, and out of the desire to hold personal consultations with you personally, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal deems desirable your arrival in At-Ta'if tonight, if possible, to discuss all the solutions put forward in light of the discussions being held by the foreign ministers committee now meeting in At-Ta'if to find the solution which will achieve the aspired purpose.

While awaiting your reply, which we hope will include your usual response, please accept our warmest greetings.

Signed: Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir

Shaykh Bashir will meet with King Fahd and then with Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal as well as with a number of foreign ministers now meeting in At-Ta'if.

Meets Sarkis, Al-Wazzan 2 July

NC021027 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the Lebanese Forces, arrived a short while ago at B'abda Palace, where he is meeting wich President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

BUTRUS MEETS FRENCH ENVOY ON BEIRUT SITUATION

NC011237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Fu'ad Butrus, foreign and expatriates affairs minister, today held consultations with French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry, on the French Government's moves regarding the situation in Lebanon in addition to the current negotiations on the situation in west Beirut and its suburbs. The foreign minister began his activities today with a meeting with Justice Minister Khatchik Babikian, during which they exchanged views on the progress made in the negotiations on the Beirut situation.

Minister Butrus received French Ambassador in Lebanon Paul Marc Henry at 1030. After the meeting, Minister Butrus said: Ambassador Henry informed us that France has received the message President Sarkis addressed to the heads of states. French moves will be made on the basis of this message.

Asked about Lebanon's stand on the negotiations taking place between the U.S. envoy and the PLO through Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Minister Butrus said: Lebanon's stand was expressed during the meeting of the [National] Salvation Council and in the Lebanese working paper presented at the Arab foreign ministers conference. Lebanon hopes that its views and demands with respect to everybody will be met through understanding and political negotiations, and that Beirut will be spared destruction or attack. Lebanon is assiduously working in this direction, as well as for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which call for a cease-fire and Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

Asked if it is true that [U.S.] envoy Habib has asked that the Nationalist Movement parties be disarmed, Minister Butrus said: I regard the question of disarming the Lebanese parties in the Lebanese arena a matter that is basically for the Lebanese authorities to decide on, [as are] the measures that should be taken in this respect, and when such measures should be taken in light of the country's circumstances, equations and interests.

ISRAELI SHELLING, OVERFLIGHTS 1-2 JULY REPORTED

NC020848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] On the military level, the Israeli radio said this morning that the Israeli forces will today tighten their cordon around west Beirut and that this will be represented by clear evidence in the field.

There was a limited unrest last night. At 2300 [2100 GMT] yesterday, Israeli planes flew over west Beirut and its southern suburb and dropped flares for 2 hours. This was accompanied by an intermittent shelling [qasf] of the southern suburb that continued until 0100 today. At 0215 today, Israeli planes resumed their flights over Beirut, dropping flares and breaking the sound barrier.

Security sources have reported that shelling between Bayt ad-Din and Ma'asir Bayt ad-Din continued from 2400 until 0200 today. A fuel station in Bayt ad-Din was blown up, killing three persons.

VOL SAYS SYRIANS INSTALL MISSILES IN AL-BIQA'

NC011619 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] In the military domain, the Syrians have placed some missiles in Al-Biqa' in 'Irsal, near Ra's Ba'labakk. In conjunction with armed Fatah personnel, the Syrians have moved ammunition to this township.

JOINT FORCES OPERATIONS AGAINST ISRAELIS REPORTED

NC011750 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] A Palestinian military source has confirmed that the guard at the ammunition dump in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, Abu Ayyub, carried out the task assigned to him. He detonated explosives -- which were attached to a belt he was wearing -- inside the dump when Israeli tanks got near it. He was martyred and the dump was blown up. A number of the enemy's tanks were destroyed and their crews killed.

The joint forces are continuing their operations behind the occupation enemy's lines to confuse the Zionist enemy and destabilize him. In Kafr Milki, in As-Zahrani district, a joint forces group carried out an operation against enemy vehicles on (Al-Muzaybil) Bridge, blowing up a tank and a Landrover and killing or wounding several enemy soldiers.

A joint forces military source has stated that a mine the joint forces planted in (Wasi Juni), in the central sector, went off under an enemy car, killing two soldiers and wounding two others.

JOINT FORCES KILL PHALANGIST OFFICIAL IN 'ALAYH

NC020908 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0854 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] A battle took place between the heroes of the joint forces and enemy forces in Baysur, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. Three enemy soldiers were killed.

In 'Alayh, the joint forces managed to kill the Phalangist official in charge in the area.

EXPLOSION AT BEIRUT DRUZE COMMUNITY HOUSE KILLS 3

NC020718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpt] In west Beirut, the Druze community house was subjected to another attack last night. Three guards were killed. Two of them were identified as Hani 'Ali Qamar and Hamid Hani Abu Siham. Last night's explosion was stronger than Wednesday night's explosion at the Druze community house, which is situated on Verdun Street. The sound of the explosion reverberated on Al-Hamra' Street and nearby areas.

Explosions were heard overnight in the southern suburb [of Beirut] as a result of artillery shelling on the axes, especially in the areas of Galerie Sim'an and Mar Mikhayil.

Junblatt Denounces Attack

NC020925 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] For the second time, suspect people placed an explosive device in the Druze community headquarters. The explosion killed three guards. This step is within the context of the Zionist-Phalangist scheme to impose fascist hegemony on Lebanon.

Comrade Walid Junblatt denounced this suspect act, saying: What has happened in the Druze community house is an aggression on sanctities. He added: If certain treacherous and suspect quarters imagine that they ravenge the Druze stand in Ash-Shuf, this is a figment of their imagination, because the Druze are everywhere. He said the Druze will maintain their well-known national [wataniyah] and pan-Arab [qawmiyah] authenticity.

8 KILLED, 48 WOUNDED IN TRIPOLI CLASHES 1 JULY

NC011917 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Clashes resumed at noon today between the two localities of At-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin. The clashes intensified in the evening and extended to Al-Qabbah and [word indistinct]. Preliminary information states that there have been casualties, including about 8 dead and 43 wounded. It has been reported that heavy weapons are being used in the clashes this evening. At 1900 [1700 GMT], it was reported that the clashes were still raging and that fires have erupted in many areas as a result of the artillery exchanges.

In west Beirut, armed men this afternoon dug up the road extending from the Ad-Dibu coffee shop to Ar-Rawshah and to the Bain Militaire, using excavators to cut off the road and to block traffic. According to some information, most of the PLO commanders carry Gulf states' passports for use in case they leave Lebanon.

BIRRI SAYS SHI'ITES BECOMING ISRAEL'S 'ENEMIES'

NC012205 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Nabih Birri, the leader of the Amal movement, has warned that the Shi'ites will be the new Palestinians and will become Israel's worst enemies if the Israeli army remains in southern Lebanon.

In an interview granted to some foreign newsmen, Birri expressed his fear that the Israelis will remain in southern Lebanon for a long time. In corraborating his fears, Birri cited the appointment of Israeli civilian governors, the export of Israeli products to southern Lebanon and the existence of a plan for founding an Israeli bank and stationing a large military force in the area. Birri then noted that the Israelis confiscated Amal movement members' weapons and arrested some of them. In conclusion, Birri stated that he expects an Israeli attack against west Beirut.

'ARAFAT MEETS 'FIGHTERS,' WEST BEIRUT RESIDENTS

NC020937 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0846 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] continued his inspection tours of the joint forces' positions. Abu 'Ammar, accompanied by a number of Palestinian Revolution leaders, visited a number of suburbs and met their citizens. He praised their steadfastness in the face of the Zionist siege. During his meeting with the fighters, Abu 'Ammar said no one can harm the steadfastness of the Lebanese and Palestinian masses.

MUFTI APPEALS FOR EXTENSION OF CEASE-FIRE

NC010755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] His Eminence the Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid has addressed an appeal to the heads of the fraternal and friendly states, the UN secretary general, the president of the UN Security Council, the Arab League secretary general and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, saying:

Israel is warning us that it will end the cease-fire and begin its blitzkrieg on Beirut, alleging that the inhabitants of Beirut have left the city and only armed men remain in it, which is not true, because the 1.5 million inhabitants of Beirut are still in the city, gathered in its peaceable quarters and houses. Every building houses scores of families and only some of the inhabitants of other Lebanese areas, who had sought refuge in the city as a result of the Israeli invasion, have left. His eminence said: An Israeli attack on Beirut concentrations would constitute a horrible catastrophe. Only an extension of the cease-fire will save us from this catastrophe so that the diplomatic efforts to find a settlement acceptable to everybody may succeed. His eminence asked these quarters to intervene immediately.

HADDAD DISCUSSES ROLE OF 'FREE LEBANON' ARMY

NC011017 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0810 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Speech by "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad on 1 July at Voice of Hope Studio in Marj 'Uyun, Lebanon -- live]

[Text] Brother Lebanese, I would like to clarify a small point to the army and sons of Free Lebanon and to all the Lebanese. From the beginning we have been fighting for the re-establishment of Lebanese legitimacy and sovereignty over Lebanese territory. We have never contemplated destroying Lebanese sovereignty or the Lebanese authority. On the contrary, we have sought to expel the foreigners in order to restore Lebanese sovereignty.

For this reason, we urge and insist that the civilian Lebanese administration completely assume all its powers in the south and in Al-Biqa' and that all departments resume their activities in all districts, cities and villages. We also want the internal security forces to carry out their duties fully. We emphasize to them and to everybody that nobody shall oppose them in the performance of their duties.

As for the role of the Free Lebanon Army, it is not to wrest authority from them or anybody else. The reverse is true. The Free Lebanon Army acts to bolster the internal security forces and support the civilian authorities. It will never interfere in internal affairs unless the civilian authorities request it to do so. We will not allow any member of the Free Lebanon Army to act spontaneously. Should such an action take place, strict measures will be taken against the contravener. Therefore, what is the task of the Free Lebanon Army? Its task is to support the civilian authorities, to assist in the reestablishment of full Lebanese legitimacy and sovereignty and to undertake the country's defense and public security. The presence of members of the Free Lebanon Army at roadblocks or elsewhere is not directed against any Lebanese but primarily against the foreigners, some of whom are still present or are hiding in some Lebanese areas as well as against the foreigners who should attempt to infiltrate our areas in the future. Their presence is also to prevent the smuggling of arms or explosives with a view to carrying out acts of sabotage in the future. These are the most important tasks assigned to the Free Lebanon Army. I repeat that this army will never interfere in internal affairs unless it is requested to do so.

I also say that the civilian authorities, particularly the internal security forces, should apply the law, even to any member of the Free Lebanon Army who does not carry out his duty and who violates the law. Any member of the Free Lebanon Army who acts outside his duty in an unusual manner or contrary to the law shall have the law applied to him by the internal security forces, just like any other Lebanese citizen. Members of the Free Lebanon Army have no right to act except within the task assigned to him. The law must be sacred and above all; nobody is above the law, except Almighty God.

Therefore, all of us must join hands in the application of Lebanese law that has been in force since the establishment of Lebanon -- rather, since its independence. Furthermore, I ask the members of the Free Lebanon Army to persevere with the march they have been undertaking since the beginning of the liberation war. It is an honorable manner of conduct.

I congratulate you all because thus far I have not received any complaint of bad behavior against any member of the Free Lebanon Army. This is a cause of pride to all of us, all the sons of Free Lebanon. Therefore, I ask them to persevere in this manner because it is by such behavior that countries are built.

We must also remind you of what we said previously: May God forgive what happened in the past. We wish to turn a new leaf. Therefore, I remind everybody that this policy is the policy of the state and whoever violates this policy shall be subjected to the most severe disciplinary measures. By this I mean the settlement of old personal scores is out of the question. Anyone who tries in any way to settle old personal scores should be certain that he will receive severe punishment.

I must be even more frank with you. What has been given to us is a great gift. God has given this gift: the gift of liberation at the hand of the Israel Defense Forces. If the gift has been great and invaluable, then we too must offer something and participate in giving -- a giving represented by a spirit of tolerance and forgiveness. The more we are tolerant the more we demonstrate nobility and high morality.

We are now in the process of building a new homeland. A homeland cannot possibly be built on hatred and individual actions; it is built on discipline, high morals and national spirit. For this reason, I ask all those who had gone along with the swindlers [Palestinians] and other enemies of Lebanon to be loyal to their homeland, hoping that they have learned a good lesson during the past 7 years: That they had been deceived and had plunged into the swindlers' crisis or fire, and into the nets of the swindlers; and that they can live happily only in a free, sovereign and independent homeland.

Therefore, every pro-leftist or everyone who had previously fought alongside the enemies of the homeland should return, fully believing that he has repented and does not wish to revert to the old experience but to demonstrate his nationalism by deed and action. As I have already said: We have forgiven, and since our forgiveness is great, our punishment shall be greater with regard to those who contemplate reverting to the old practices. All efforts must be dedicated to serving Lebanon and elevating Lebanon's standing. May you live long and may Free Lebanon live sovereign and independent.

AL-MAJALLAH ON NEW SOVIET MISSILES TO SYRIA

JN012036 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] London, 1 Jul (MENA) -- In its edition to be issued on Saturday, the magaine AL-MAJALLAH reveals that the USSR has supplied Syria with new antiaircraft SAM-6's to compensate for the ones destroyed by Israeli planes in the Al-Biqa' region.

AL-MAJALLAH says Syrian authorities have set up large networks of missiles around Damascus and important strategic sites in Syria in anticipation of any Israeli aggression against Syria.

LIBYA'S JALLUD ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 1 JULY

JN012030 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus, 1 Jul (SANA) -- Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, arrived here tonight on a visit to Syria. Jallud was met at Damascus International Airport by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, and the director of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES SUPPORT CABLE FROM ICO'S CHATTI

JN011635 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. The following is text of the cable:

I have followed with close interest the participation of the brave Syrian Arab forces in the battle of honor against the treacherous Zionist aggression against our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers. We appreciate your forces' heroism in defense of the homeland, creed, honor and holy places.

The ICO, which has strongly asserted its support for its brothers in this battle, is currently making every effort to make the member states give military, political and economic support to you and your steadfast Palestinian and Lebanese brothers in the battlefield. Our organization is also exerting efforts to make the United Nations and Western countries act effectively in condemning and stopping the aggression.

May God preserve fraternal Syria as the shield of our Arab and Islamic nation and grant victory to our triumphant Arab forces.

RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

JN011920 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government has argued continuously about the question of its prior knowledge of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the annihilation operation the Israeli Government launched against the PLO, which represents the will of the Palestinian people.

At his press conference early this morning, U.S. President Ronald Reagan joined U.S. officials who claim the United States had no link with the Israeli invasion, its planning or implementation. President Ronald Reagan said the United States did not give Israel the green light to invade Lebanon and was surprised by the Israeli army's military operation. Ronald Reagan rejected the view held by international political circles that the United States had a hand in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He did not find a single word to condemn the barbaric invasion, however, which represents a blunt violation of the principles of the UN Charter and resolutions and international law, and Israeli war crimes and genocide.

If one admits, for the sake of argument, that the U.S. Government did not participate in preparing and implementing the invasion operation, then its refusal to condemn this operation and its lonely stand at the United Nations alongside the Israeli Government and its aggression will not convince people that it was not responsible for the Israeli invasion and its effects.

If the United States has disapproved of the invasion it would not have taken place. Moreover, if the United States had opposed the invasion it would have at least adopted a stand similar to the French and British, which opposed the invasion and halted the shipment of military equipment to Israel. If the United States had not provided large quantities of weapons and military equipment, including internationally banned chemical weapons, to Israel it would not have been able to commit aggression and invasion and challenge the international community, its charters and laws.

During the same press conference in which he denied any U.S. relation with the Israeli invasion, Ronald Reagan announced demands regarding Lebanon that can at best be described as rewards for the United States and Israel and gains resulting from the Israeli invasion and crimes in Lebanon. Ronald Reagan wants, under the pressure of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, to impose U.S. will and demands on the Lebanese and Arab arenas.

He wants to impose on Lebanon a government that is acceptable to the United States and Israel, exploiting the Israeli occupation and threats to storm west Beirut and commit a massacre. He wants to impose Israeli control on south Lebanon under the pretext of providing Israel with guarantees against attacks from Lebanese territory. He also demands the withdrawal of foreign forces, which he considers to be Israeli and Syrian forces and armed members of the PLO.

Moreover, Ronald Reagan revealed frankly why the invasion took place and the reasons behind the blackmail under the pressure of the invasion by saying: The United States wants to find a final settlement to the Palestinian issue within the framework of Camp David. This is the crux of the issue. The United States -- failing to impose the Camp David agreement on the Arab nation by political and diplomatic means as well as pressures and threats and realizing that these agreements have reached a dead end -- wants to use the Israeli invasion and the threat of U.S. weapons in the hands of Israel's rulers to open the way for Camp David and its aims, which are hostile to the Arab nation. The United States wants to liquidate the Palestinian issue, which is the Arab nation's central issue, in order to place the Arab homeland alongside Israel in serving U.S. imperialism and continue dominating its oil wealth.

The United States considers the Israeli invasion of Lebanon a great opportunity to impose the Camp David agreements on the Arab nation and the U.S.-Israeli mandate on Lebanon. The United States forgets that Hitler's Germany forced France to surrender under the pressure of invasion and occupation, reached Moscow and Leningrad, besieged Britain and reached the outskirts of Alexandria, lost the war and was defeated in the face of French, Soviet, Polish and British resistance. Israel will not succeed in achieving what Nazi Germany failed to achieve.

BEGIN ON WEST BEIRUT ATTACK, HADDAD ROLE

TA011836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Begin tonight discussed the situation in Lebanon with a group of Christian broadcasters from the United States and Canada. They were part of a delegation brought to Israel by the international Christian embassy in Jerusalem to get a firsthand view of what is happening in Lebanon. David Essing reports:

[Begin recording] [Essing] Prime Minister Begin did not say what Israel will do about the terrorists in west Beirut, but there were these two major considerations:

[Begin] We want back our boys after all the sacrifices we have already given. The second reason why we wouldn't like to go into Western Beirut is that if there is a fight and the terrorists keep now hostages, hundreds of thousands of civilians in western Beirut -- the civilians wanted to flee; we warned them in advance: Save your lives, go out, why should you put yourselves in jeopardy? But the terrorists said: No, you can't leave, you must stay in western Beirut, in order to try to create a situation in which we will recoil from carrying out a military operation lest we hurt the civilians. And, indeed, we do not want to hurt the civilians. But if it comes to a fight they may get hurt, not because we intend to -- we do not -- but because the terrorists keep them as hostages. Because of those two humane reasons -- first we don't want our own casualties, then we don't want causalities among the civilian population in Beirut -- we hesitate, indeed we do as we did, to go into western Beirut.

However, we must get rid of the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon. There are now some 6,000 or 7,000 left of them. Their infrastructure we destroyed almost completely. I want to tell you that we got a surprise. We have a good intelligence service -- not the best, but perhaps one of the best in the world -- they have to admit now their mistake. They thought that there are ten times less arms [than] we really found. We found arms for hundreds of thousands of soldiers. It was not for the PLO. It was to try to take over Israel, to take over Jordan, perhaps Saudi Arabia. It was a Soviet-communist plot. Lebanon turned into a center of Soviet intrigue and of attempts to take over a great part of the Middle East. Imagine, we found around Sidon an arms depot and the amount of arms and ammunition is so great that we will have to use 500 trucks to take them out and bring them home. And all in all, under the circumstances prevailing today, we'll have to use for 6 weeks every day and night 10 Mack, huge trucks -- 10 tons one -- in order to get out the weapons and ammunition. It's fantastic, our officers don't believe their own eyes.

[Essing] And Prime Minister Begin pledged continued Israeli support for christian leader Maj Sa'd Haddad:

[Begin] We do not and we shall not leave Major Haddad in the lurch. He's our friend and ally; he's a good man. He is not going to get a so-called amnesty from anybody. He is no criminal. He is a valiant officer and solider. He should have been long ago promoted to colonel; he is still a major. But who should promote him? The Lebanese Government actually doesn't exist, and the Lebanese Army disintegrated, but in the days to come there will be again a central government there will be a Lebanese army and I believe they will promote him and I think he should take part in the central government. He should be a member of this government. He can be of great help to the Christian population. And the south of Lebanon whom we helped to save from the danger of destruction is attached to him heart and soul, and also they won't leave him in the lurch. So he should be a candidate to become a member of the government of national unity in Lebanon and play a part in the reconstruction of this country.

[Essing] Prime Minister Begin speaking to Christian reporters in Jerusalem this evening. [end recording]

RABIN INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE CAMPAIGNS, U.S. POLICY

TA301608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Interview with MK Yitzhaq Rabin by 'Uzi Benziman and Yitzhaq Golan -- live in the studio]

[Excerpts] [Question] In your speech in the Knesset yesterday, Mr Rabin, you said the IDF's achievements should be taken advantage of -- the encirclement of Beirut and the hard blow taken by the PLO and Syria.

[Answer] We should take advantage of the primary declared objective of the Peace for Galilee campaign. There is no doubt the IDF has eliminated the PLO units and infrastructure in southern Lebanon, far beyond the 40-45 km that appeared as the primary target. But to ensure there is no intention of the IDF remaining in the field for a long time, a substitute must be found for this. The substitute must be an efficient multinational force that will prevent the return of the terrorists to that strip. Therefore, the primary objective has been achieved, but the continuation of its existence without an IDF presence in the field has not yet been guaranteed.

Yesterday the defense minister spoke, as did the prime minister, about accompanying objectives going beyond the primary objective. They may be listed under three headings. First, the removal of the PLO, with all its branches and command headquarters, from west Beirut; second, the establishment of a government, on the assumption the Lebanese themselves will do this, which will be capable of returning Lebanese sovereignty to most of Lebanese territory; third, in order to allow it to do this, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Therefore we said -- I said -- we are prepared to back the government in attempts to achieve the accompanying objectives through political measures, while maintaining the cease-fire, and we are even prepared to back a tightening of the blockade on west Beirut. But regarding the primary objective -- the directly security one from Israel's viewpoint -- of course everything must be done to guarantee its realization.

[Question] Mr Rabin, would you say we, as a country, got involved in complications in this Peace for Galilee campaign?

[Answer] I do not think we got ourselves involved in complications. At the same time, we have not yet completed the missions, not the primary one and not the accompanying ones, although we have created convenient conditions for the completion of some or all of them.

[Question] Given the current situation, how would you conclude this affair? You say, on the one hand....

[Answer, interrupting] Look, that is a hypothetical question....

[Question, interrupting] Why? You....

[Answer, interrupting] It is a hypothetical question because, as I see it, I would not use an IDF operation except to achieve objectives directly involving, in the clearest and most understandable form, Israel's security. The government -- and it is the legal, legitimate government of the State of Israel -- began this and, whether in advance or somewhere along the line, by virtue of what occurred, it also defined accompanying objectives. We heard about this from the prime minister and the defense minister yesterday in the Knesset. So you cannot ask me: What would you do? I stated my position: a cease-fire on the spot; the exhaustion of political possibilities, in everything that involves the accompanying objectives; standing firm and struggling for the objectives, but not resuming the fighting on a large-scale in order to achieve them.

[Question] Mr Rabin, since the accompanying objectives have taken us a long way beyond the 45 km you mentioned, there are those -- and there are more than a few of them -- who are saying: Let us retreat to the 45-km line north of our border with Lebanon, and we will concede all the accompanying objectives in order to cut short the IDF's stay in Lebanon.

[Answer] In the current situation, I would not today retreat from the lines to which the IDF has advanced. Any unilateral retreat by the IDF, today, would be interpreted as weakness and would not only prevent the achievement of the accompanying objectives, but would even jeopardize the achievement of the primary objective. However, the IDF should not be asked to remain in Lebanon for many months.

[Question] In one of your speeches and in one of your newspaper articles you said you would not recommend going to war to achieve the following objectives: the establishment of a stable and sovereign government over all of Lebanon, and the expulsion of Syria and elimination of the PLO in Lebanon. How does this fit in today with your position that we must remain....

[Answer, interrupting] I did say that, I did say that. I also said in the Knesset yesterday that I would not go to war. I also expressed satisfaction that on various occasions even the defense minister said, at least with regard to two objectives, that we would have initiated an operation neither to expel the Syrians from Lebanon nor to establish a stable government in Lebanon, if there can be a stable government at all in Lebanon in the near future. I also added: not the total destruction of the PLO, because I once saw that there could be no total destruction of the PLO in Lebanon, nor even in southern Lebanon, without entering Beirut. But I am not in the government. I did not make the decisions. Today there is a moderate situation and, without any connection with what my opinion was before, I must translate it into the current reality; and the translation lies in the fact that everything must be done to achieve the primary objective, the security one, the immediate one, the guaranteeing of the safety of the settlements of northern Israel, the establishment of a 40-45 km security strip. Regarding the accompanying objectives, I say: Let us take advantage of the achievements, but in political ways.

[Question] And what if taking advantage of these possibilities in political ways requires the IDF to stay for a very long time, and I am speaking of months? Would you still recommend following that path?

[Answer] I cannot give you answers today about months ahead. Matters develop in the course of days or a few weeks. I hope it will be days and not a few weeks. But for the moment my position is as I expressed it: to remain on the lines; to keep the cease-fire scrupulously and naturally on the basis of mutuality; if possible, to tighten the blockade of Beirut here and there in order to guarantee the success of the negotiations for the departure of the PLO. There are other elements that have an interest in the removal of the PLO — such as the United States -- and I am certain there are also other Arab elements....

[Question, interrupting] Including Syria?

[Answer] I do not know. I have my doubts as to whether the Syrians want this, but I think Arab elements closer to the United States will certainly want to help. We do not have to accept all the conditions that will be presented by these elements in order to guarantee the evacuation of the PLO. I do not think there is any point today in going into details of these conditions, but I will say the Israeli effort must be focused on this.

[Question] Mr Rabin, do you accept the explanation the prime minister gave the Knesset yesterday about the way in which the war developed? Was this how it was, to the best of your knowledge -- that we only reacted and it then gained momentum and increased to these dimensions?

[Answer] In fact, do you want me to say the Government of Israel did not tell the truth?

[Question] I do not know if I want....

[Answer, interrupting] Even if I thought so, I would not say it. I would certainly not say it in public. And if I thought so, I would say it in closed forums. To what extent the transition from the primary definition of the campaign's objectives really did develop in the course of the fighting or was known in advance and was incorporated into the campaign, I would prefer the government reported about this.

[Question] Over these 3 weeks, you have had contacts with the prime minister and the defense minister. Were there moments when you thought you did not know everything, that you were not being told everything, that you were being surprised by facts that occurred without their fitting in with what you had been told?

[Answer] I would say that as far back as a month or 2 before the campaign -- and I am not speaking about authoritative information -- I knew there were two views in the government regarding the objectives of a campaign if such a campaign were to be implemented. There was one view that supported the broader plan -- that is, as far as the Beirut-Damascus highway, with our without Beirut -- and a second view that contented itself with driving the terrorists out of range of the northern settlements.

In other words, I knew there were two authoritative schools of thought in the government. To what extent matters developed in advance or in the course of the fighting, it seems to me the army, of course, was prepared for any possibility. Any army should be prepared for all possibilities and there is no doubt that in the briefings and orders and organization of the forces, there were preparations, even beyond what has been achieved to date. To what extent and at what stage approval was given by the political echelons, I am not now prepared to say. It seems to me that matters were ready in advance and, in the Cabinet announcement, too, on 6 June, with the opening of the campaign, there were several signs indicating that these were far-reaching aims, such as, in addition to driving the terrorists out of firing range of the settlements of the north, the destruction of the command headquarters and the bases -- something that was an addition, going beyond the 40-45 km strip. The definition of the objective of achieving a peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel after the establishment of a sovereign, independent Lebanese government also gives room to think that there was a far-reaching goal beyond the limited objective. Generally speaking, operational plans were never presented to the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee in advance.

[Question] I assume this did not occur with previous governments, either.

[Answer] Correct.

[Question] Mr Rabin, the defense minister said yesterday that following the Peace for Galilee campaign we would reach a triangle of peace among Israel, Egypt and Lebanon. Do you think this option is much more realistic today?

[Answer] You no doubt heard that this is the government's definition of its goals. I have no doubt this is a positive goal. To what extent it will indeed be realized depends on the achievement of all three of the accompanying objectives and, after that, on the consolidation of a Lebanese government, because in order to sign a peace treaty with Israel, such a government will have to be very, very strong. We saw what happened to Egypt following what they called a victory in war -- because for the Egyptians the Yom Kippur war was a victory.

After a gradual process of political arrangements between Egypt and Israel and when As-Sadat decided to come to Jerusalem and sign the Camp David agreements, a peace treaty, Egypt found itself isolated in the Arab world, under attack to this very day. The extent to which a Lebanese government can be strong appears to me to be very doubtful, unless someone strengthens it from the outside. Then I would cast doubt on the importance, the firmness of the peace and I would recommend having more modest expectations regarding the accompanying objectives.

After the Peace for Galilee campaign, I would like to see first and foremost security for the Galilee settlements, security not just now, but for a long time, without the IDF being in Lebanon. If the additional achievements are made, I will be happy, but it seems to me it is worth sticking to reality and not erring with aspirations which are, on their own, positive, but still appear to be aspirations that have no connection with reality.

[Question] Mr Rabin, at the beginning of the war there were statements -- let us say, not sympathetic, but certainly understanding statements -- by the United States, and these were expressed by outgoing Secretary of State Alexander Haig. During the campaign, when the IDF passed the 45-km mark, a change occurred, quite a drastic change by the United States toward Israel. Do you believe, or do you know, whether the first stages of the campaign really gained U.S. support?

[Answer] I think that when we discuss U.S. positions a distinction must be drawn between the administration, the Congress and public opinion. It appears to me that to this day, from a general viewpoint -- I do not know until when or under what conditions -- there is an identification [zehut] between the United States and Israel regarding the accompanying objectives. We heard what President Reagan said at the appearance on the lawn together with Prime Minister Begin, when President Beagan described the objectives: the exit of all the foreign forces from Lebanon; the foundation of a sovereign Lebanese government; and the safeguarding of Israel from terrorist attacks. It is very possible that there is a U.S. school of thought -- and I do not think Haig's resignation has eliminated it, although perhaps it has weakened it -- which sees an opportunity to take advantage of the IDF's achievements in order to attain objectives which appear to this school of thought as being in the United States' interest.

In the meantime, we see that the United States does not want an IDF retreat from the existing lines. It is the United States that is an active factor trying to achieve the removal of the PLO from Beirut. This is in order, first of all, to establish a more independent Lebanese government and perhaps, after that, to aim at what Philip Habib has been striving for for more than a year: the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

In other words, at this stage, I see the U.S. political activity as being directed at the immediate objective that Israel wants -- that is, the removal of the PLO from Beirut, mainly through achieving understanding in negotiations, including indirect U.S. negotiations with the PLO via the Lebanese. Perhaps also this can be done with the help of the Saudi Arabians. After that, an objective is to establish a government and to strengthen the Lebanese Army, something the United States has not done over the last year or two, so that this government can demand the exit of the foreign forces.

[Question] Mr Rabin, this is the first, or perhaps the second, war -- from this aspect it resembles 1956 -- in which the IDF has been used in a very considered way to achieve some sort of objective. The government is praising itself for this, saying: Here, we are the first not to use the IDF just during a situation of no alternatives; we have political purposes. This arouses certain moral problems. What is your attitude toward this?

[Answer] I said earlier I believe the name of the IDF -- the Israel Defense Forces -- is not coincidental. I think that, from my viewpoint as an Israel, as a Jew, with awareness of the Middle Eastern reality, the IDF was intended for the defense of the State of Israel, its citizens, its borders and its vital interests. This means a wide-scale, initiated action by Israel.

If we are involved in a war that is imposed on us by Arab countries, that is another story. But to go to war with the aim of intervening in the affairs of an Arab country or to impose arrangements -- I do not see the IDF as a tool for this because it seems to me one of the most important things is that when IDF goes to war, there must be general agreement regarding the war's objectives.

[Question] Mr Rabin, in your opinion, was there room to establish a small war cabinet with the participation of the Alignment during the Peace for Galilee Operation, even if only to prove the nation's unity in these times?

[Answer] I do not think there is room for a war cabinet containing a government and bodies that are not included in the government. I do think there are other ways to incorporate an opposition into the thinking and moves of the war. In the State of Israel, a government must rule and that is the sole responsibility of the government in Israel, according to the law and the custom in the State of Israel. The incorporation of the opposition does not release the government from its comprehensive, sole responsibility. Therefore, a distinction must be made between the government's sole responsibility for the war's decisions and direction and the amount of partnership the government wants with the opposition. From here we come to the conclusion that there is no room for a war cabinet containing both the government and the opposition.

[Question] I asked you about the IDF spokesman's announcements.

[Answer] I am not well informed about the details. I imagine there was a reason not to give a precise description of the battle developments and not always and not in all the wars have all the details been described. I have no doubt that when things are weighed one against the other -- reporting on both war objectives and moves as opposed to not reporting them -- there are advantages and disadvantages to both ways. Of course, if an objective creates smoke around the fighting situation and the objectives of the war, you then confuse the enemy, but you also confuse our forces; and I think the smoke also affected, to a certain extent, a section of the public, and soldiers in Israel are part of the nation. That, in fact, is the unique feature of the IDF. It is a people's army and if a public impression is created regarding the objectives of the war and if people do indeed see that it is being expanded, confusion is created. So, it is true we confuse the other side, but we also confuse ourselves.

[Question] Perhaps we will move on to a somewhat different issue: the United States. The new secretary of state, Shultz; what can we expect?

[Answer] I would suggest we do not receive him with hostility. On the contrary, we should receive him as a man in whom we believe, and whom we admire, and this despite the background of the last few years during which he headed a giant company, Bechtel, which made giant deals with Saudia Arabia and other Arab countries. I hope this approach is not mistaken. I got to know George Shultz during the 4 years I served as Israel's ambassador to the United States. He was a secretary and served in all sorts of other posts in the Nixon administration. At that time, he was one of Israel's friends in the Nixon administration. He displayed understanding, sympathy and a willingness to help.

I will give an example: I went to meet him in March or April 1969, about 3 months after he had been appointed secretary of labor. He told me a story. He had a student when he was a professor at the University of Chicago, a student who had a unique relationship with him. They were very close and that student, despite Shultz' advice, was unable to remain in the United States on the eve of the 6-day war and, against Shultz' advice, he left for Israel and was killed as a tank commander in the conquest of the Golan Heights.

Shultz spoke of that student with great admiration because of his behavior, his willingness to give his life when this was not demanded; he had not been called upon to do this. Two months after that, in June 1969, he phoned me and told me he was travelling to a meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva. He told me: I would very much like to go on to Israel. I can allocate a day and a half or 2 days, but I will go to Israel on the condition that you promise me that when I reach Israel, the main thing is that you fly me and my wife to the Golan Heights, to the place where my student fell and, if it is possible, that his friends who were with him in the fighting should come and tell me about the battle. I telephoned Hayim Bar-Lev, who was then chief of staff, and told him the story. He promised to do that. I spoke with Golda. Shultz did indeed comes to Israel, and that was indeed the first thing he did. He flew to the Golan Heights to see and hear about his student.

After that, there was almost nothing he could do to help that he did not do. For example, the U.S.-Israel fund for research, which was initiated by the then Israeli finance minister, the late Pinhas Sapir, would not have been instituted had it not been for Shultz as the person responsible for the budgetary branch in the White House. But he did everything to bring it about. It is true, that was 9 years ago. In the meantime he has had other posts. He has gained different experience and also expressed himself in public with different statements. Despite this, with my knowledge of him, I would strongly recommend to the Government of Israel, its ambassador in Washington and the public as a whole not to regard him in advance as hostile, on the contrary, we should behave toward him as though he is a friend and expect him to behave as such.

[Question] There is a rumor that Alexander Haig's resignation was one of the prices we are paying because of the dimensions this campaign has taken on. The exact details concerning his reasons for resigning are still unclear, but it is reasonable to assume there is a connection between what occurred here during the 2 days when we conquered the highway, the 'Alayh junction there, and what occurred in Washington. What is your opinion about this rumor and, if I may ask this, is this price worth the achievement in the field?

[Answer] First, I do not know with certainty what led Haig to resign. There is no doubt there was a previous accumulation of rivalry and lack of trust between the group close to the President -- or the California group, to which Haig did not belong -- and Haig. Neither do I have any doubt that the straw that broke the camel's back was connected with our action in Lebanon and with the argument, whether about its dimensions or about this or that move, between the various schools of thought and the various power centers in the U.S. administration. I do not think anyone could have guessed in advance that, in the wake of this or that move, Haig would resign. Therefore, the question is irrelevant.

In other words, had there been room to determine beforehand whether a move was worthwhile or not, that is one story; and as such a thing did not exist, there was no possibility to guess in advance. Therefore, it is impossible to give an answer. Generally, I think Israel should consider its deeds carefully, according to its own considerations, of course, while also taking into consideration, first and foremost, its relations with the United States. To what extent, in the short term, Haig's resignation will have an influence, I do not know, but certainly in the long term, unless Shultz accepts Haig's positions, it may have an influence.

[Question] Mr Rabin, one last question; Is it to be expected that following the Peace for Galilee Operation, Egypt will reclaim its seniority in the leadership of the Arab world, and will Egypt's leadership of the Arab world have importance for the future of our relations with our neighbors?

[Answer] I think it is still too soon to try to evaluate the implications of the Peace for Galilee Operations, even in its expanding scope, regarding the Arab world. It is true the Arab world has proved it is split and helpless in the face of everything that has occurred.

The fable about the Arab oil weapon has been destroyed. The campaign has not yet ended. I hope the military part of it has ended, but the political part is only beginning. I would be cautious today about trying to speculate about the various implications. There are two facts: Syria has received a blow; the PLO has received a serious blow, and how strong it was we will only know after the story of Beirut comes to an end. So I would be cautious today about theories or speculations about changes in the status of Egypt or other Arab countries, and whether it will be possible, for example, to bridge the gap only between Egypt and Saudi Arabia after this. I would not try today to say anything unequivocal about this. There is no doubt that if the story of Beirut does indeed end in the best way, that is, that the PLO evacuates Beirut through political measures, there will be new, additional openings which we, together with the United States, must be wise enough to take advantage of.

AL-JUMAYYIL INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE SITUATION

TA011854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The head of the Christian forces in Lebanon, Bashir al-Jumayyil, has gone unexpectedly to Saudi Arabia to discuss the Palestinian question and the fate of Beirut. Details of Al-Jumayyil's visit to Saudi Arabia were not officially reported. Lebanese security sources were quoted by UPI as saying that Al-Jumayyil was invited by the Saudis to discuss a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

Before leaving, Bashir al-Jumayyil said Israel still has some steps to take in her war against the PLO and the Syrians. Jack Katzenel reports:

[Begin recording] [Katzenel] Bashir al-Jumayyil was speaking in Beirut to a pro-Israel group of Christian journalists from Western countries. He told them the Israeli operation had freed Lebanese Muslims and Christians from the nightmare of PLO and Syrian occupation. Al-Jumayyil is said to be trying to play down the Israeli connection, with an eye to his future relations with the Arab world, but he implied that the connection was [word indistinct] inevitable.

[Al-Jumayyil -- apparently recorded earlier] We are not entitled any more that anyone who is fighting for the same values as we are fighting for, or for the same principles for what we are fighting -- we are not entitled any more not to be connected and very strongly connected to each other because in some dark hour we need the support of each other.

[Katzenel] When Bashir al-Jumayyil was asked whether the Christian Lebanese forces would help the Israelis to capture the PLO stronghold in west Beirut if this became necessary, he made it clear that they would not:

[Al-Jumayyil] I think that the Israeli army is one of the most sophisticated armies in the world and the strongest one in the Arab world. They don't need civilians who are wearing uniforms just because they would like to wear it; they don't need our military support in doing what they have to do. I think it's better for them and for everybody that in the military operation we will not have a crowd of commands and people in it.

[Katzenel] Bashir al-Jumayyil was against the idea of a multinational force in Lebanon and poured scorn on UNIFIL and on its originator, the former UN secretrary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim. All the foreign forces, especially those of Syria and the PLO, must leave Lebanon, he said. And he called for a new Marshall plan from the United States to rebuild Lebanon as a free, democratic and strong country. [end recording]

POLL SHOWS PUBLIC 'OVERWHELMINGLY' BACKS WAR

TA020714 Jerusalem POST in English 2 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The country overwhelmingly backs the war in Lebanon, but there are differences on the proportions it has assumed. If elections were held now, the Likud would have a landslide victory. These two conclusions emerge from recently held Jerusalem POST polls conducted by the Moi'in Ezrahi Research Institute. Both polls were held between June 21 and June 30, the third week of the war.

Only a tiny minority favours immediately pulling out of Lebanon, while over a quarter of the public thinks the IDF should stay there until a stable government takes office. Nearly half would remove the troops only after an international force has taken over.

Institute Director Dr Sara Shemer explains that the sample of 1,236 adults polled by 100 trained interviewers, did not encompass all of those called up to the front. Analysis of the data highlighted the under-representation of men in the 18 to 39 age group, she said. Shemer pointed out that 93 per cent of the adult public on the home front justifies the operation in varying degrees, and this overwhelming majority embraces both Likud and Labor voters.

Q. "In view of what is known to you, do you think the operation in Lebanon was justified?"

	All Replies	Likud Voters	Labor Voters
Yes, definitely 77.6 percent Yes, reservedly 15.7 percent Total yes	93.3 percent	98.5 percent	90.7 percent
No, reservedly 2.8 percent No, definitely 1.8 percent Total no	4.6 percent	0.9 percent	7.0 percent
Undecided	2.1 percent		

Q. "In your opinion was the extent of the operation too big, too small or on a desirable scale?"

	All Replies	Pro-Likud	Pro-Labor
Too Big	32.6 percent	24.7 percent	50.9
Desirable scale	55.8 percent	66.1 percent	41.1
Too small	6.4 percent	9.2 percent	8.0
Undecided	5.2 percent		

Shemer noted the division of opinion as to the scale of the operation: Half thought it desirable, while one-third considered it too big. When looked at by the party, more Labor voters than not thought it had become too big, but almost another half in effect supported the government conduct of the war. She thought it noteworthy that one-quarter of Likud voters considered the operation had become too big.

Q. "Taking into account security considerations and the international situation, under what conditions should we pull our forces out of Lebanon?

Shemer said that nearly half the public thinks the IDF should stay put until an international force takes over, while another quarter holds they should wait on a stable government taking office. One-quarter of those who thought the operation had got too big favoured staying put until a stable government took over. Most of the public -- and including those who opposed the way the operation had gone -- opposed pulling out the IDF until a suitable political solution had been found.

Q. "In your opinion has the operation in Lebanon enhanced or damaged Israel's standing among the nations?"

All respondents	Those holding operation too big	Those holding desirable scale	
1. Enhanced	33.2 percent	25.3 percent	37.7 percent
2. Damaged	37.6 percent	50.9 percent	31.3 percent
3. Not affected	26.0 percent	22.3 percent	28.4 percent
4. Undecided	3.2 percent	1.5 percent	2.6 percent

The poll on election showed that the Likud would emerge only two seats short of an overall majority, but that the Alignment would lose nine seats. A sample of 1,236 adults as viewed. Shemer said men belonging to the 18-39 age group -- those most likely to be called up were under-represented.

	June Poll MKS	May Poll MKS	June '81 Elections MKS
Likud	59	51	48
Alignment	38	46	47
NRP	7	5	6
Aguda bloc	4	4	4
TAMI	3	2	3
Tehiya	2	4	3
Shinuy	2	2	2
CRM	1	1	1
Telem	-	-	-
RAKAH and others	4	5	4

Shemer said that the following vote amounted to 34.3 percent of the electorate (20.6 per cent undecided, 1.8 percent won't vote and 11.9 per cent won't say).

If new elections were held now, the Likud would capture 48 percent of the vote, while Labor would only hold 31 percent. The hawkish trend benefited the NRP, giving it another seat. Tehiya would lose one of its seats, mainly to the Likud but also partly to the NRP, which thereby regains some of its old voters.

Shemer also found that the Likud has retained the loyalty of 100 percent of those who voted for it in 1981, while Labor only managed to retain 59 per cent of its 1981 support. As to the floating vote, 22 per cent leaned in the past to the Likud, while 12 per cent had in previous years voted for Labor.

EYTAN PROMISES IDF PROTECTION TO DRUZE

TA012206 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2135 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Haifa, 1 Jul (ITIM) -- The IDF units in Lebanon will guard the Druze villages in order to avoid a resurgence of clashes between the Christian Phalangist soldiers under Bashir al-Jumayyil and the Druze inhabitants.

Such a promise was made today to Shaykh Nur ad-Din Halabi, the Haifa Druze court judge, who met with Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan following the fighting in which Bashir al-Jumayyil's Christian Phalangists and Druze inhabitants were involved. To recall, a Druze youth from the village of Shuwayfat was killed in those incidents.

Shaykh Nur ad-Din Halabi, who resides on Mt Karmel, approached the chief of staff in view of the appeals by Lebanese Druze village shaykhs and notables who asked their brethren in Israel to request the government's help in stopping the harrassment of the druze by Bashir al-Jumayyil's Christian Phalangists.

The chief of staff said the IDF units in Lebanon will guard the Druze villages to calm the situation.

Shaykh Nur ad-Din Halabi told ITIM correspondent Me'ir Shoshani that he had asked the chief of staff to permit a delegation of Israeli Druze shaykhs and notables to go to Lebanon to work toward attaining a sulh [peace-making ceremony] between the rival parties. The chief of staff promised to consider this suggestion.

Shaykh Nur ad-Din Halabi said that information he received today indicate that the tempers among the Druze and the Lebanese Christian phalangists have calmed. During the meeting, Nur ad-Din Halabi asked that the Lebanese Druze not be requested to disarm.

MK'S CRITICIZE ALIGNMENT KNESSET VOTE DEAL

TA010735 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by Arye Rubinstein and Sara Honig]

[Text] Seven Alignment Knesset members have written to their faction chairman, Moshe Shahal, protesting against the deal whereby the coalition and the opposition agreed not to vote against each other's resolutions in Tuesday's Knesset debate on war in Lebanon.

'Adi'el Amoray, Mordekhay Gur, Shevah Weiss and Gad Ya'aqobi of Labour and Naftali Feder, 'Eli'ezer Granot and Ya'ir Tzaban of MAPAM noted that the faction had agreed to vote against the coalition. In spite of the fact that the decision was confirmed at two meetings, the seven said, the Alignment leaders made a deal with the coalition -- and incidentally asked the Knesset speaker to violate house rules.

The purpose for the deal, it is learned, was to appease the Alignment hawks, some of whom may not have agreed to vote against the coalition. In the event, the stratagem failed when MK Tawfiq Tubi (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) [DFPE] raised a procedural objection and Speaker Menahem Savidor agreed to ask for the votes of those against the resolutions of both the coalition and the opposition.

At this point, Yosef Sarid (Labour) and the MAPAM MK's voted against the government, which the Alignment faction leadership had been trying to avoid.

The whole incident must be seen against a background of hawk-dove controversy in the Labour Party. The Hawks, incensed at Tuesday's vote by Sarid and MAPAM, are demanding punitive measures. They say the party will not be able to function if the doves refuse to accept some party discipline.

On the other hand, Sarid charged that the deal with the coalition was "ugly," and MAPAM leader Victor Shem-Tov said that MAPAM did not know about the deal and was therefore not bound by it.

The DFPE has protested to the Knesset house committee against Savidor's attempt to avoid separate votes on all the resolutions put at the end of the debate on the war. The DFPE's Tubi also protested that Savidor had told him he was "speaker of a Jewish parliament, and not a communist one." Tubi noted that the Knesset represents all citizens of Israel -- Jews and Arabs.

LABOR PARTY, MAPAM ISSUE RESOLUTIONS ON WAR

TA011907 Jerulsalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The Labor Party Bureau and its Political Committee have endorsed the Knesset Alginment faction resolution stating that no additional military operation in any Lebanese sector -- including west Beirut -- should be undertaken. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that the defense minister was harshly criticized during the session, and particularly for what was termed the exploitation of the IDF to attain political objectives that do not directly serve Israel's interests. This is how the participants in the Labor Party Bureau debate expressed themselves.

Earlier in the debate, party Chairman Shim'on Peres said that just as the Labor Party objects to resolving the Palestinian problem through military means, so must the Socialist International reject the Palestinians' attempts to harm Israel through such means.

The Secretariat of the Mapam Youth movement tonight called on the government to exhaust all political means and not enter west Beirut. The Secretariat said that now is a fine time to launch a peace initiative between Israel and the Palestinians that will be founded on mutual recognition.

In another resolution, the Cabinet was called on to discuss the defense minister because, according to MAPAM, he has misled the people and the government on the goals of the war.

KNESSET MEMBERS BEN-PORAT, HURVITZ JOIN COALITION

TA301735 Jeruslaem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Our Knesset correspondent Arye Golan has learned that Mordekhay Ben-Porat will become a minister without portfolio in the Cabinet upon his joining the coalition. The other ex-Telem MK, Yiga'el Hurvitz, will join the Likud list for the next Knesset, among the 10 first Knesset seats.

This was concluded this afternoon in separate talks between the prime minister and the two MK's. Thus, the coalition has regained the majority it enjoyed in the Knesset before the withdrawal of Amnon Linn and Yitzhaq Peretz from the Likud, namely, 61 seats.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES -- In June the Cabinet funneled 3.3 million shekels into the economy, bringing the total for the first quarter of the fiscal year, April-June, to 8.8 million shekels. The Israeli foreign currency reserves in June dropped by $24 million. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Jul 82 TA]

ALGERIA

FLN ISSUES APPEAL FOR LEBANON SUPPORT

LD011224 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Algiers, 1 Jul (APS) -- The FLN has made extensive bilateral, regional and international contacts with all political, progressive and democratic parties to condemn in a substantial way the Zionist criminal aggression against Lebanon and to condemn the nightmare in which the heroic Palestinian people are living.

During the past week, the party made the following appeal to more than 100 political, progressive and democratic parties in the Arab world and in Africa, West Europe, North America, Latin America and Asia:

Regarding today's tragic situation in the Middle East and the great dangers threatening world security -- a situation fed by the criminal invasion of Lebanon -- a sovereign country has been threatened and its territories have been invaded by Zionist forces. The FLN considers it its duty to attract the attention of all fraternal and friendly parties to the massacre to which the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are being subjected and to the blatant violation of international morals and laws.

This criminal invasion comes within a predesigned and long-prepared framework. Its goal is to physically liquidate the Palestinian people, destroy the Lebanese state and blow it up into sectarian entities in a way that will create more disturbances and harm the region's stability.

Fully aware of the positive role your party has played in safeguarding freedom, people's rights and justice, the FLN urgently appeals to you to intervene with the leadership in your countries and with international organizations to strongly condemn the unjust Israeli aggression, the massacre of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples; to finally end the occupation of Lebanon and to demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist invading forces.

The FLN remains convinced that you will not delay in expressing your condemnation of the horrific massacres to which unarmed civilians have been subjected and your solidarity with the martyred peoples in Lebanon and Palestine. The party hopes that your party and your country will make substantial contributuions -- especially medical and nutritional -- to ease the pains of the civilian victims of the aggression.

SWAPO LEADER MAKES PRESS STATEMENT 30 JUNE

LD011644 Algiers APS in English 1521 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Algiers, 1/7/82 (APS) -- Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit. In a declaration [to] the press, Mr Nujoma stated that he came to inform Algerian responsible for the situation in South Africa and its latest developments.

Concerning the Namibian problem, SWAPO's president said that negotiations between SWAPO and the South African racist regime, would open next week in New York in the presence of the contact group members and representatives of the first line countries.

The objective of this meeting Mr Nujoma said, is to define modalities of implementing the UN Resolution 435.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT REPLACES THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

GF011515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jul (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a presidential decree relieving the following provincial governors of their post:

1. 'Uthman 'Ali Salih (Kuwari), governor of the Red Sea Province
2. 'Abdallah 'Abd ar-Rahman Shuqayri, governor of North Darfur
3. Ibrahim 'Amad Muhammad (Madabu), governor of South Darfur

President Numayri also issued a presidential decree appointing the following provincial governors:

1. 'Uthman Ibrahim Sharaf, governor of the Red Sea Province
2. Husayn Babakr, governor of North Darfur
3. Adam (Adhin), governor of South Darfur

Each of the appointed governors will hold the rank of deputy minister.

NUMAYRI APPOINTS SOUTHERN MINISTERS, GOVERNORS

EA012226 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued Republican Decree No 435 of 1982, appointing a vice president of the Higher Executive Council of the Southern Region and regional ministers. The text of the decree:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I, president of the republic, in execution of the provisions of Article 19 of the Regional Autonomy for the Southern Provinces Law of 1982, and after taking cognizance of the recommendation of the president of the Higher Executive Council, issue the decree whose text follows:

Appointments: All gentlemen whose names follow are appointed to the post specified:

Vice president of Higher Executive Council	(Dahol Achuol)
Regional minister of:	
Legal affairs	(Dahol Achuol)
Finance and economic planning	(Atwan Dak)
Education and orientation	(Philip Obang)
Agriculture and natural resources	(Ajo Dibi)
Health and social welfare	(Makanwara Manok)
Housing and public utilities	(Arkanjo Lukwak)
Transport and communications	(Suzi Muwane)
Culture and information	Faruq 'Akashah
Cooperation and rural development	(John Wul)
Conservation of wildlife and tourist resources	(Habakuk Thoro)
Public service and manpower	(Samuel Ramsey)
Decentralized government affairs	(Charles Kot Kafoni)
Trade and supply	(Nicola Obowa)
Industry and mining	(Daniel Mathiel)
Cooperation in Khartoum	(Kormiu Lukrom)
Higher Executive Council affairs	(Francis Wagu)
Leader of the regional people's assembly	(Lazaro Luis Paul)
Adviser for political affairs with rank of regional minister	(Laspi'tu Madimu)
Adviser for local people's government affairs with rank of regional minister	(Wadawe Bashir)

Issued under my signature, at the People's Palace, on 1 July 1982

[Signed] Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic

His excellency also issued Republican Decree No 436 of 1982, dismissing governors of provinces in the Southern Region. The text of the decree:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I, president of the republic, after taking cognizance of the recommendation of the president of the Higher Executive Council for the Southern Region and in execution of the provisions of Article 41 of the Local People's Government Law of 1981, issue the decree whose text follows:

Dismissals: Each of the governors of the provinces in the Southern Region, whose names follow, is relieved of his post:

Brig (Samuel Foriga Jianek), East Equatoria; Brig (Tijuni Samuel Mabor), Lakes; Col Peter (Matini), Upper Nile; retired Col (Aboko Joseph Siro), West Equatoria; and Lt Col John (Quanti), Jonglei.

Issued under my signature, at the People's Palace, on 1 July 1982

[Signed] Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic

The president of the republic also issued republican decree No 437 of 1982, appointing governors of provinces in the Southern Region and specifying their jurisdictions. The text of the decree:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I president of the republic, after taking cognizance of the recommendation of the president of the Higher Executive Council for the Southern Region, and in execution of the provisions of Article 4 of the Local People's Government Law of 1981, issue the decree whose text follows:

Appointments: Each of the gentlemen whose names follow is appointed governor of the province specified:

(Pater Morania Fudut), Lakes Province; (James Mapor), Upper Nile Province; (Michael Marie Bor), Jonglei Province; (Charles Ali Bilal), West Equatoria Province; and (Gajok Kwarniang Lopai), East Equatoria Province.

Specification of jurisdictions: Each of the provincial governors whose names are mentioned in this decree will have the rank of deputy minister.

Issued under my signature, at the People's Palace, on 1 July 1982

[Signed] Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic

Speaks on Regional Issues

GF011850 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jul (SUNA) -- In a speech today on the occasion of the day of regional government and decentralization, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri said regional governments will not succeed unless the provinces rely on their own financial resources. He called for restraint in public expenditure and for abstaining from extravagant expenditure.

President Numayri directed the minister of information and guidance and the National Council for Higher Education to go ahead in completing the construction of the [illegible]llations and colleges of the Universities of Juba and Al-Jazirah and to complete as soon as possible studies on the establishment of the University of Darfur as a precursor for similar studies on the establishment of the University of the North [Ash-Shamal], the University of the South [Al-Janub] and the University of Kordofan, so that construction on these universities can begin before the end of the terms of the new provincial governors.

In his speech on the day of regional government and decentralization -- delivered during his meeting with provincial governors and their deputies, the regional ministers -- the president issued a number of decrees launching this stage. These decrees deal with manpower affairs, directions regarding (?literacy) training, supporting training in health establishments in the provinces, establishment of centers for the training of administrative and professional cadres and preparation of a training program for administrative officers. The decrees also direct the Sudanese Academy for administrative Sciences to prepare training sessions for professionals working in public service.

In his speech delivered in the presence of the president of the Higher Executive Council for the Southern Region and provincial governors and their deputies, the regional ministers, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri emphasized that the revolution has chosen decentralization as its path to achieve the goals to which our people aspire, because democracy is the course that has been taken for the exercise of authority, and popular participation is the means adopted to make decisions.

President Numayri said the forthcoming stage will witness increasing activity by the general administrative inspection apparatus and the president's office for decentralization affairs in following up and supervising the implementation of decentralization policies and ensuring that central and regional bodies are fully abiding by these policies.

At the end of his address, President Numayri said: We remind you that you should abide by the limits of your authority and prerogatives and set an example in this regard. As much as we do not expect you to forfeit any of your authority or areas of competence, we do not expect you to (?infringe) on the authority of other (?governors).

CHAD

ACYL'S CDR ORDERS TROOPS 'TO FIGHT FAN ENEMY'

AB011645 Paris AFP in French 1550 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Lagos, 1 Jul (AFP) -- The Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] led by former Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat has "ordered its troops to fight the FAN enemy," it was learned in Lagos on Thursday.

In a communique received on Thursday by AFP in Lagos, and signed by CDR spokesman Abderahim Njaye, the CDR "categorically denies the report that the Township of Bousso, approximately 200 km southeast of Ndjamena, has rallied to FAN." The communique explains that after an initial "attack was repulsed" at Bousso, on 22 June, "FAN launched a general offensive on 28 June" in the same town, "in which a FAN column was decimated and another encircled."

(Reliable sources indicated in Yaounde on Monday that FAN units successfully routed Acyl's forces at Bousso, where they had fled after FAN seized Ndjamena.) "The CDR shifts all responsibility for the initiatives and the deterioration of the political and military situation in Chad to the FAN command council," and it declares "it has assumed its responsibility and will respond to every aggression from FAN."

The CDR orders its troops to "fight the enemy everywhere it appears and with all possible strength."

The communique recalls that at the time of the downfall of Ndjamena on 7 June, Acyl Ahmat ordered "a pullback of his forces (?to avoid further bloodshed) and useless destruction of the capital." It stresses that Hissein Habre's appeal for national reconciliation was designed to "deceive the forces involved regarding their vigilance," because the FAN troops "were the first to launch aggression against the CDR."

The communique calls on humanitarian organizations and countries, including the International Red Cross Committee and the International Medicaid Association, to grant the necessary assistance to the war victims.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

OBIANG DISMISSES STATE COMMISSIONER 28 JUNE

AB301816 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Decree issued on 28 June by Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo]

[Text] As a result of the constant irregularities committed in the performance of his duties, I hereby terminate the appointment of 2d Lt Carmelo Owono Andeme from the post of commissioner of state in the presidency by virtue of this decree issued in Malabo on 28 June. For a better Equatorial Guinea!

[Signed] Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council

RWANDA

HABYARIMANA SPEAKS AT INDEPENDENCE DAY CEREMONY

AB012011 Paris AFP in French 1622 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Kigali, 1 Jul (AFP) -- Presidential and legislative elections will take place in Rwanda next year, the head of state, Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, announced on Thursday in Kigali during the 20th independence anniversay celebrations.

The president, who came in power in 1973, was elected in 1978 with more than 98.99 percent of the votes. Deputies of the "National Development Council," Rwanda's legislature, were elected last December.

To coordinate the two voting exercises, which will now take place every 5 years, the legislators elected on the single voter's register of the National Revolutionary Development Movement [MRND], will have to stand for election again. Rwanda, therefore, seems to be gradually returning to civilian rule. Apart from the presence of two soldiers in the government [words indistinct].

Four African heads of state -- President arap Moi of Kenya, current chairman of the OAU; Julius Nyerere of Tanzania; Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire and Denis Sassou Nguesso of Congo -- attended ceremonies marking Rwanda's 20th independence anniversary. Presidents Bongo of Gabon and of Uganda sent delegations.

Prince Albert and Princess Paola of Belgium, the former colonial power; Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia; Anicet Le Pors, minister of civil service who, represented the French Government were also present. Several thousand people watched schoolchildren, cooperative workers and MRND units participate in a parade.

After the military parade, the president presented a report on the 20th anniversary and called on the people to redouble their efforts, because difficulties, he stated, are numerous.

Smaller than Belgium, but with a population of more than 5 million, Rwanda has a galloping demographic growth (3.7 percent), whereas almost all arable land has already been exploited.

Dealing with foreign policy, the president recalled that his country believes in the virtue of dialogue in resolving conflicts.

GAMBIA

AGREEMENTS ON CREATION OF SENEGAMBIA SIGNED

AB011200 Paris AFP in French 1029 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Banjul, 1 Jul (AFP) -- The first three protocol agreements on the implementation of the pact creating the Senegambia Confederation were signed in Banjul on Wednesday by Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse and Gambian Foreign Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang.

These protocol agreements concern the confederal institutions (confederal presidency, vice presidency, confederal council of ministers and parliament), financial regulations and the coordination of foreign policies.

Other agreements concerning the coordination of policies in telecommunications, transportation and information will be signed soon during a meeting in Dakar.

GHANA

4 JUNE MOVEMENT APPEALS TO PARTIES, PNDC

AB011438 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The June 4 Movement [JFM] has called on all progressive forces in the country to unite and fight against forces that militate against development.

In a statement issued in Accra in connection with the 22d republic anniversary of Ghana, the movement reminded such progressive organizations as the New Democratic Movement, Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guard and the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana that it is only through unity that they can defeat the class enemies. It also called on the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to fight courageously to eliminate the enemies of the people.

The movement is not happy that the enemies of the people and kalabule elements are still parading the corridors of power. It warned that if these counterrevolutionary forces are allowed to enjoy unlimited freedom, they will ultimately put an end to the rule of the majority. It also urged the PNDC to establish without delay people's militia in all towns and villages so that the people can learn to defend themselves against the enemy.

On the economic front, the movement appealed to the PNDC to take the necessary steps to ensure that Ghanaian workers control their own resources, since this is the only way to true economic independence and freedom. It asked the government to take over the importation of all goods and their distribution. No foreign company should be given foreign exchange to import raw materials which can be produced locally.

The JFM called on the PNDC to nationalize, without delay, all foreign banks, especially the Barclay's Standard and Merchant banks because of their connections with apartheid South Africa. It made it clear that there are enough Ghanaian banks to take over the services rendered by these foreign banks.

It also suggested the nationalization of foreign trading firms like United Trading Company, United Africa Company, West Africa Trading Company and Lever Brothers. The movement added that the activities of the Ghana National Trading Company should be expanded to operate effectively in the rural areas.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT SUPPORTS WORKERS' DEMANDS

AB282135 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The New Democratic Movement has come out in support of workers' demands for a close scrutiny and renegotiation of all foreign investment agreements in the country, and the movement says: "When necessary, steps including nationalization should be taken to protect the interest of the working masses. This is contained in a statement of congratulations and support for workers who have come out in massive street demonstrations in Accra and Tema over the past week to express their views on matters affecting the working class in the revolutionary process. The statement said the workers decisive response to the Valco [Volta Aluminum Company] challenge in the new revolutionary process by the people of Ghana clearly shows that they recognize the fundamental importance of the anti-imperialist struggle. This open and militant expression of support by the working people, who are the producers of the nation's wealth, should therefore strengthen the government's hand in its negotiations with the foreign companies. The New Democratic Movement urges workers to realize that it is only by uniting their ranks that they can face and defeat any maneuvers by reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries. It calls on all patriots and revolutionaries to come together in support of workers demands, thereby contributing to the advance of the people's revolutionary struggle.

INFORMATION MINISTRY EXPLAINS OIL AGREEMENTS

AB251933 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The government today threw more light on agreements it signed with the Libyan Government for oil supplies and with Interagra of France for the financing of some national projects. A statement issued by the Ministry of Information expressed concern about the way two weekly papers, THE ECHO and THE FREE PRESS, have sought to mislead and discredit the agreements in their recent issues.

On the oil agreements with Libya, the statement explains that both governments agreed on the supply of 350,000 metric tons of crude oil to Ghana at the rate of 50,000 metric tons a month at the current market price of $35.4 per barrel. It says shipment of the total oil to Ghana will cost $98.13 million and the total cost of transporting the oil to Ghana $4.06 million. In comparison, the cost of transporting the same quantity of oil at the current market price of $35.4 from Nigeria will amount to $1.86 million and all things being equal there would be a savings of $2.2 million. [sentence as heard] The statement notes that under the Libyan agreement, Ghana enjoys a 350-day credit facility while with regard to Nigeria, such facility is only 90 days. The statement points out that by buying from Libya, the country makes a long-term savings of $9.78 million. [as heard]

On the agreement with Interagra, the statement explains that no agreement has been signed giving the French company 80 percent shares in any venture and that what has been signed are the agreed minutes of discussions between both sides. Rather, says the statement, Interagra agreed to arrance financing for 80 percent of the estimated cost of the project in agriculture and the timber industries. It points out that nothing whatsoever was agreed about shareholders. The statement regards the publication by the two papers as an attempt to discredit the Provisional National Defense Council's genuine efforts to rehabilitate the economy and win back economic independence for the people. The statement hoped THE ECHO and THE FREE PRESS will not continue with this trend of journalism.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI DISCUSSES 'UNCERTAIN' CHAD SITUATION

AB301319 Lagos NAN in English 1035 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Kaduna, June 29 (NAN) -- The fact that Mr. Hissein Habre has taken over Chad [words indistinct] President Shehu Shagari.

The president said in a Radio Nigeria Kaduna interview that the position in Chad was still uncertain because the drama of Chad is such that one cannot predict.

President Shagari pointed out that the unpredictability of Chad's situation stemmed from the fact that Chad had 13 different leaders each going his own way and each having his own army, each controlling a certain part of the country.

The Armed Forces of the North (FAN), led by Mr. Habre, recently defeated former President Goukouni Oueddei's troops in Ndjamena.

Asked what he thought the next step in the Chad issue should be with Mr. Habre in control of Ndjamena, President Shagari stated that there were still pockets of resistance in Chad and that even those who left the country, including Mr. Goukouni, might eventually return to Chad as Mr. Habre did and start their own guerrilla warfare against Habre.

The president described the situation in Chad as fluid and uncertain. It depends upon the ability of Mr. Habre to reconcile with these other leaders and I understand that he has been trying to because he has already sent feelers to some of these factional leaders asking them to come back and negotiate with him to set up a new government. If he is able to do that then we may expect some peace for sometime. The position is very uncertain, President Shagari said.

The president praised the job done by the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, blaming Mr. Goukouni for the nonimplementation of the OAU-sponsored cease-fire.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON NEED FOR STRONG ARMY

AB020843 Lagos NAN in English 0815 GMT 2 Jul 82

[By Gabriel Obajaja]

[Text] Kaduna, 2 Jul (NAN) -- The minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, said yesterday that the reflection of the federal character of the nation in the army was a constitutional obligation which, when carried out, would eradicate any fear of domination by one section of the country.

Speaking at the beginning of celebrations to mark this year's army day in Kaduna, Alhaji Oniyangi said that the government was committed to building a virile army capable of repelling any aggression effecively.

He assured that adequate welfare provisions would be made for both serving and discharged soldiers, adding that the Nigerian Army resettlement center in Oshodi, Lagos had been upgraded to cater for members of the armed forces.

The minister also announced that the Ministry of Defense would move to Abuja in the first phase of the movement to the new federal capital in September. According to him, the movement should affect the office of the chief of defense staff, headquarters of the three services and the brigade of guards.

Alhaji Oniyangi said that the country needed able-bodied men and women to man our weapons and urged parents to encourage their children to join the army.

Earlier, the chief of army staff, Lt Gen Inuwa Wushishi, had said that one of the objectives of the army day was to generate people's interest in the army. He added that recruitement centers would be established in various parts of the country to facilitate enlistment.

Present at the ceremony were the chief of defense staff, Lt Gen G.S. Jallum; all the service chiefs; the inspector general of police, Sunday Adewusi; and other dignitaries.

SOVIET VICE ADMIRAL EXPLAINS FLEET'S VISIT

AB301334 Lagos NAN in English 1045 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Lagos, June 29 (NAN) -- The vice admiral of the Soviet Union Navy, Aleksey Kalinin, said in Lagos that the 1,330 seamen and officers under his command were in Nigeria's territorial waters purely on a friendly visit devoid of any military implications.

Addressing newsmen aboard one of the Russian war vessels called "Moscow," Vice Admiral Kalinin said that the fleet comprised a submarine and three vessels. He said that the fleet had made a similar friendly call at the Luanda port in Angola before coming to Nigeria.

The fleet commander said the largest vessel "Moscow," which weighed 15,000 tons, was equipped with computerized fussilades [as received] that had a six-kilometre firing range and was principally designed to detect and destroy submarines.

Vice Admiral Kalinin, who refused to allow newsmen to undertake a guided tour of the submarine for security reasons, however explained that it was equipped with sophisticated and deadly armament.

He gave the assurance that members of the public were free to visit the vessels, adding that the last trip undertaken by a similar Soviet fleet to Nigeria was in 1975.

GOVERNOR OUTLINES BULGARIAN DEVELOPMENT AID

AB301857 Lagos NAN in English 1800 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Jos, June 30 (NAN) -- The Plateau Government has signed an agreement with the Bulgarian Government for the execution of a number of development projects estimated at over N100 million in various parts of the state.

The state governor, Mr Solomon Lar told newsmen in Jos on Monday that the projects included the establishment of agricultural institutes to train specialists to man the agricultural equipment acquired by the state. He said that a team of Bulgarian officials would visit the state next week to carry out feasibility studies to facilitate the immediate take-off of the institutes.

Governor Lar said that the Bulgarian Government had made provisions in its institutions of higher learning for the training of students from Plateau State. He said that Bulgaria had agreed to design and assist in the construction of six hotels of international standard in Jos, to boost tourism. He said that an international youth centre to be jointly financed by the state, the federal, and the Bulgarian governments would be built at Kura Falls. The governor also said that his government had reached an agreement with the Bulgarian Government for the establishment of an antibiotics plant and the supply of medical equipment.

SIERRA LEONE

MINISTERAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED 29 JUNE

AB292158 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] State House today announced more new ministerial appointments. The new minister of education is Mr E.R. Ndomanhina, who was recently returned unopposed to Parliament as member for Moyamba North constituency, while Mr Tom Smith has been reappointed leader of the house.

Messrs Edward Kargbo, Philipson Kamara and (Tamba Juana) have been appointed ministers of state in the office of the president. Alhajo Chernor Maju is now minister of state in the first vice president's office, and Mr Sylvanus S. Kamara becomes minister of state in the office of the second vice president.

In the Ministry of Finance, Mr F.A. Gbormob, who resigned his civil service position as deputy financial secretary, has been appointed minister of state. Mr Michael Abdulai, parliamentary special assistance, Ministry of Education, is now minister of state in the Ministry of Labor. The winner of the by-election in Kono Central constituency, Mr J.M. (Kranjah) has been made minister of state in the Ministry of Mines; and Mr Abubakar Kamara is minister of state in the Ministry of Education.

USSR PLEDGES INCREASED MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

AB291119 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The Government of the USSR has pledged to further increase aid to Sierra Leone, particularly in the training of medical personnel and the supply of drugs. This was disclosed by the charge d'affairs of the Soviet Embassy in Sierra Leone, (Georgiy Schobar), when he called on the minister of health, Dr Fasulicku Tamba, to congratulate him on his recent appointment.

The envoy informed the minister that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union some 20 years ago, (?60) Sierra Leonians have so far been trained as medical doctors. One of the medical doctors who has gone through Soviet training is the present minister of state health, Dr Patrick Kamara, who has exemplified himself in the medical profession, the envoy observed. (Schobar) also expressed gratitude to the Ministry of Health people for their continued assistance to members of the Soviet medical team at the (Mack Doroka) government hospital, who are in Sierra Leone to assist in improving the medical services. He assured the minister that his government would provide priority to the health delivery system and that drugs, hospital equipment and medical personnel would continue to form part of his government's aid package to Sierra Leone.

Replying, Dr Fasulicku Tamba commended the Government of the USSR for the continued and meaningful assistance rendered to Sierra Leone, particularly in the health sector. He spoke of the very good work being done by the Soviet medical team at the (Mack Doroka) government hospital. Dr Fasulicku Tamba, while seeking further assistance, expressed the hope that the already cordial relationship existing between the two states would be further strengthened.

In his contribution, the minister of state health, Dr Patrick Kamara, also commended the Soviet Government for its continued aid to Sierra Leone. He requested assistance for the contruction of hospitals where Russian-trained doctors and other specialists could practice.

At the ceremony were the permanent secretary, Mr (Trai Lotais); the acting chief medical officer, Dr (Moni Labadi); and other senior Ministry of Health officials.

ANGOLA

UNITA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON JUNE FIGHTING

AB011247 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 1 Jul (AFP) -- Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerrilla movement, which is fighting the Angolan Government, said today it had captured 25 foreign nationals and killed 173 government troops and 14 Cubans in operations during the first half of June.

A communique from the Paris office of UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) listed the foreigners as 18 Portuguese, three Spaniards, two Brazilians, and Argentine and a Swiss woman who "were living in enemy-controlled zones or travelling in military columns."

UNITA, which enjoys support from South Africa and some other Western countries, also said it considered as "war zones" all but six of Angola's provinces -- Huambo, Bie, Moxico, Cuando Cubango, Huila, Mocamedes, Cunene, Benguela, Cuanza Sul, Malange and Lunda. The movement "declines any responsibility for what might happen to foreigners who remain in these zones," the communique said.

UNITA also claimed the capture of 41 government troops and a quantity of weapons and vehicles, and the shooting down of nine helicopters. Its own losses were listed as 12 killed, 43 wounded and five missing.

(Among those earlier reported by other sources as being held by UNITA were a doctor and a minister of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, together with their families and a nurse, all from a mission hospital run by the church.)

ANGOP REPORTS ON MPLA MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

AB011252 Luanda ANGOP in French 0910 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 1 Jul (ANGOP) -- According to a report issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Organization Department during the opening session of the campaign for the admission of new members, defense, agricultural, construction, transportantion and civilian service are considered priorities requiring the admission of new members into the party. The same document also stipulates that the prescribed alternatives based on the power of recruitment must not be used to eliminate or prevent citizens from joining the party of their own free will, because joining the party is the duty of every citizen.

The Organization Department report notes on the other hand that the admission of new members into the party must necessarily be preceded by the elimination of all amorphous and harmful elements. The report defines the main objectives during this stage as analysis of the functioning of party groups and promotion of aspirants and youths as party activists. Particular attention also will be paid to the constitution of assemblies and changes in the coordinators of party groups.

GDR PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 45-DAY VISIT

AB011720 Luanda ANGOP in French 1610 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 1 Jul (ANGOP) -- A GDR Socialist Unity Party delegation led by Dr Petzold, head of the state and Party Law Department of the Science Academy, arrived in Luanda yesterday on a 45-day visit at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party state and legal affairs division.

The visit of the German delegation falls within the framework of the agreements signed between the two parties and marks the continued assistance to the Angolan party in its efforts to reorganize the state machinery and materialize the party's leading role.

During its stay in Angola, the delegation will attend various interprovincial seminars and will meet with directors of the departments in charge of state and party organization. It will also visit the Angolan provinces of Benguela, Sul Cuanza, Bie, Huambo, Mocamedes, Huila, Cunene, Malanje, Uige, Moxico, Lunda and Cuando-Cubango.

CUBANS COMPLETE TEACHING ASSIGNMENTS IN MALANJE

AB011811 Luanda ANGOP in French 1730 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Malanje, 1 Jul (ANGOP) -- A section of the third Cuban contingent of the Che Guevara detachment that has been helping teach in Malanje since February last year left after a political and cultural ceremony last Tuesday.

The leader of the Che Guevara detachment, Emilio Areas, in an interview with ANGOP, emphasized the sincere cooperation between Cuban teachers and Angolan youths and the support they received from provincial party authorities and the government in carrying out the duties assigned to them.

During the political and cultural ceremony, attended by the Malanje provincial commissioner, Col Ludy Kissassunda, and other party and government authorities, certificates were awarded to 17 young Cubans of the detachment and to 5 other Cubans in recognition of their mission in Angola.

The flag of merit was also awarded to the Frank Pais contingent, comprising Cuban education workers, who are not part of the Che Guevara brigade, for the results obtained during the socialist emulation campaign in Angola in the field of education.

MAURITIUS

JUGNAUTH ON 'SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OVER DIEGO GARCIA'

BK291354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The new government in Mauritius will assert its sovereign rights over Diego Garcia in all international forums. This was stated by Mauritius Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth in an interview with the Press Trust of India correspondent in Port Louis. He said his government will also try its utmost for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace for which, he said, pressures will be brought on superpowers to remove their military bases from the Indian Ocean.

MOZAMBIQUE

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER ENDS VISIT 1 JULY

EA011320 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao left Maputo this morning for Harare, ending his official visit to Mozambique at the invitation of President Samora Machel. He was seen off at Maputo International Airport by Foreign Minister Samora Machel, who was accompanied by members of the Council of Ministers. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique.

The head of the Portuguese Government last night hosted a banquet for President Samora Machel. On the occasion, Pinto Balsemao praised President Samora Machel, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and the Mozambique people for the warmth and friendship accorded the Portuguese delegation. In turn, President Samora Machel underlined the role of Portuguese businessmen, describing them as fighters against famine and inequality.

Meanwhile, Mozambique and Portugal signed six important agreements in Maputo yesterday. The agreements cover fisheries, banking, social communication and cultural and economic fields.

We have no knowledge of any group in Portugal conducting subversive activities against the Mozambique Government and state, Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao said at a news conference in Maputo yesterday. He said subversive activity is and will be prohibited because its aim is to overthrow a state with which Portugal maintains close relations. Referring to statements in certain Poruguese newspapers that distort the true situation in Mozambique, Dr Pinto Balsemao said this has nothing to do with the government. However, he said the government is dedicated to freedom of expression and thought in the press as laid down and defended in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic.

Details on Agreements

EA011522 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The Portuguese prime minister, Pinto Balsemao, has left Maputo for Zimbabwe after the signing of six cooperation agreements between Mozambique and Portugal. The agreements cover fisheries, recruitment of Portuguese technicians, culture, the mass media and a $17 million loan from Portugal to Mozambique.

Among those accompanying Mr Balsemao on his visit to Africa are a number of Portuguese businessmen. Yesterday they met President Samora Machel, who suggested possible areas of investment in Mozambique. These included transport, agriculture in the Limpopo and Zambezi Valley and the aluminium industry. President Samora Machel told the businessmen that the success of their investment in Mozambique and Angola would be felt in neighboring countries belonging to the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] group.

Mr Balsemao and his delegation are due to spend 2 days in Zimbabwe before returning to Lisbon.

NAMIBIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DENIES CURRENCY PLANS

MB020744 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The South-West Africa Council of Ministers has denied reports that the territory will be getting its own currency system and that control over the outflow of money and other assets will be introduced in September.

In a statement issued by South-West Africa's Finance Department, it is pointed out that South-West Africa forms part of the rand monetary area of southern Africa and that no changes are envisaged in the free flow of money among the member states. The statement also makes it clear that independence in South-West Africa will not necessarily be followed by a break from the rand monetary area or in restrictions on the flow of money to and from South Africa. Even if a future government decides to sever ties, such a step could not be taken immediately after an election.

VOICE OF NAMIBIA CRITICIZES WASHINGTON TALKS

EA011150 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[SWAPO program]

[Text] American diplomats and the racist South African delegation headed by fascist Brand Fourie have ended their conspiratorial talks in Washington on the Namibian independence issue.

Diplomatic sources close to the U.S. administration in Washington said that the racist delegation has urged the American Government to proceed with phase two of the so-called contact group and then move on to the third phase.

Racist Brand Fourie told reporters that the racist regime of South Africa fully accepts phase two of the Western proposal on the independence settlement of the Namibian problem. Phase two centers mainly on the withdrawal of racist South African soldiers from Namibia and the subsequent deployment of (?UNTAG) in Namibia.

Earlier this month, the so-called contact group had suggested to jump phase one, leaving it unsolved, and moving on to the second phase.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE, PINTO BALSEMAO HOLD POLITICAL TALKS

LD012216 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Portugal and Zimbabwe today held political talks in Harare, aimed at bringing the two countries closer together. After an initial private meeting, Pinto Balsemao and Robert Mugabe joined their respective delegations for a round of talks made easier by the success of the Portuguese prime minister's visit to Mozambique. In effect, a source in Pinto Balsemao's retinue told the Portuguese news agency correspondent that Zimbabwe had looked upon Portugal with some suspicion, however, the latest reports from Mozambique have cleared the air. From Harare, a report by our special correspondent, Jose Augusto Marques:

Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao came to Harare with a trump card, namely, the success of his visit to Maputo and the greater rapprochement between Portugal and Mozambique, of which the signed agreements are the clearest evidence.

Here in Harare, Pinto Balsemao will seek to secure broader cooperation between Portugal and Zimbabwe. The Portugese prime minister arrived in the Zambabwean capital this morning. Soon after his arrival, he visited the embassy, held a private meeting with Robert Mugabe and then began the talks proper including not only the two prime ministers but also the delegations of both countries.

An agreement laying down the foundations for future bilateral cooperation is expected to be signed tomorrow. Also tomorrow, Pinto Balsemao will visit Victoria falls and in the evening will host a banquet in honor of Robert Mugabe.

Banquet Remarks

LD020402 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] "An important landmark in relations between the two countries" is how Robert Mugabe, at a banquet tonight in Harare in honor of Pinto Balsemao, described the Portuguese prime minister's official visit to Zimbabwe.

Mugabe paid tribute to 25 April [1974 coup] and the decolonization carried out by Portugal, condemned South African and Israeli military actions and voiced his support for the independence of Namibia.

We came back to Africa to share the principles of mutual respect and equality, Pinto Balsemao replied in his speech. The Portuguese prime minister again condemned military actions in foreign countries, came out unequivocally in favor of the independence of Namibia and said Portugal is following with interest the stands adopted by the frontline states and the contact group. Pinto Balsemao also spoke about Portugal's interest in developing relations with Zimbabwe, stressing that the development of relations with Africa as a whole is one of his government's major priorities.

MP SAYS NKOMO PLOTTED ATTACK ON MUGABE RESIDENCE

AB020824 Paris AFP in English 0349 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Harare, 2 Jul (AFP) -- Outspoken Zimbabwe Member of Parliament Edgar Tekere, a dismissed Cabinet minister, accused minority leader Joshua Nkomo in Parliament Thursday of plotting last week's attack on the prime minister's residence, and he called for Mr Nkomo's arrest.

"Last week gunfire was reported at the prime minister's residence...It is no other than Joshua Nkomo and his party involved," Mr Tekere told a silent house, according to the official Zimbabwe news agency, ZIANA. Mr Tekere also blamed Mr Nkomo's party for "banditry" throughout the country.

Mr Tekere was deposed from his post of secretary general of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's majority Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZANU), but he is still a member of Parliament. Mr Tekere's views are not considered to reflect government thinking. But he is still popular within some circles of ZANU and his speech probably indicated some very harsh views in the party against Mr Nkomo.

Others speaking in the parliamentary debate on the president's opening speech, given on June 15, included a member of Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party, William Kona.

He denied that the current wave of banditry was organized by his party and said the armed robberies and shootings were "a spontaneous reaction to some dissatisfaction and it is the duty of the government to find out why people are disgruntled." Mr Kona called for talks between the two parties to solve the problem.

Meanwhile, the president of the Commercial Farmers Union of southwestern Zimbabwe, where most of the robberies are taking place, called for the government to "clamp down on lawlessness" in order to keep productive farming in the area. Speaking at the annual meeting for the mostly white commercial farmers of the southwest, Rob Sayers said that the security situation in the area must be improved by the government.

AFP EXAMINES ARMY PRESENCE IN BULAWAYO

AB010855 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 1 Jul 82

[By Dave Clemens]

[Excerpt] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, 1 Jul (AFP) -- Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, by sending the army into the black townships of Bulawayo to search out renegade guerrillas and hidden arms, is for the second time in 16 months relying mainly on white-led elite units to deal with trouble in this seat of opposition to his government.

In February last year, it was the chiefly white air force and the black troopers of what used to be called the Rhodesian African Rifles -- led by a white general -- who were sent to the city to put down a mutiny by former guerrillas of minority leader Joshua Nkomo that developed into fighting with ex-Mugabe guerrillas. Several hundred people, both soldiers and civilians, died.

Now Mr Mugabe, who is his own defense minister, has deployed the 1st Parachute Company, led by former Rhodesian paratrooper Colonel Lionel Dyck, and the 1st Zimbabwe Commando -- successor to the Rhodesian Light Infantry (RLI) and commanded by RLI veteran Lt Col Ian Buttenshaw -- as the spearhead of the joint army-police operation in Bulawayo that began last Saturday.

Other units participating in the 4,000-man operation are the Zimbabwe Armored Corps, driving armored cars and transport trucks, and the army engineers, handling logistics and the setting up of army camps in the westernmost townships, where half of the city's 400,000 land- and middle-income blacks live. The soldiers have medium artillery and can call in helicopters for air support if necessary.

The army's 1st Brigade, headquartered in Bulawayo and commanded by former Mugabe guerrilla Brigadier Dominic Chinenge, is taking a back seat to the specialized units brought in from Harare. Brigadier Chinenge's men are doing routine tasks such as guarding the perimeter of the townships while the paratroopers and commandos, along with the police support unit, take the trickier work like house-to-house searches and roadblocks.

The 1st Brigade, like the 2nd, 3rd and 4th headquartered in Harare, Vutare and Nyanda, is made up of integrated battalions of former Nkomo and Mugabe guerrillas. All [words indistinct] experienced desertions of former Nkomo guerrillas since the minority leader was fired from the Cabinet in February on charges of plotting, and the army high command clearly does not want to test the cohesiveness of the 1st Brigade by giving it main responsibility for the Bulawayo operation. Army authorities so far have refused to say who is in command. Colonel Dyck is understood to be second-in-command.

What does the military hope to accomplish in Bulawayo and how long will it stay?

The army commander, Major-General Josiah Tungamirai, said while visiting Colonel Dyck's field headquarters in Bulawayo's Luveve Township that the operation was "solely for the purpose of cleaning this area of dissidents (the government's term for renegade Nkomo guerrillas) and armed robbers."

However, sources in Bulawayo with knowledge of government thinking say the Mugabe administration had finally decided a sweeping show of force was necessary, after dealing cautiously and selectively for four months with the growing dissident violence in the southwestern region, inhabited by Mr Nkomo's minority Ndebele people and called Matabeleland. "These people have got used to seeing only the dissidents," one of these sources said. "It was time they saw government forces too."

The trigger for the military swoop on Bulawayo appeared to have been the attacks last week on the residences of Mr Mugabe and National Supplies Minister Enos Nkala in Harare. The authorities announced Tuesday that a Bulawayo-based national army sergeant, formerly in Mr Nkomo's forces, had been killed by Mr Nkala's bodyguards and that eight more soldiers had been arrested, apparently on their way from Harare to Bulawayo. A number of civilians were also said to have been detained in Bulawayo in connection with the attacks.